THE

# Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,777—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing, 9-30 p.m. | Steamers | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1912 | | | | |
| 12th Dec. | PERSIA | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 26th ,, | * MALOJA | 12500 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |
| 2nd Nov. | CHINA | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 9th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 16th ,, | ARABIA | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 23rd ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 30th* | MEDINA | 12500 | .... | .... |
| 7th Dec. | ARCADIA | 7000 | MOLDAVIA | 10000 |
| 14th ,, | EGYPT | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 21st ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MANGOLIA | 10000 |
| 28th ,, | PERSIA | 8000 | .... | .... |

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Jan. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MANTUA | 11000 |
| 11th ,, | MACEDONIA | 10500 | .... | .... |
| 18th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 25th ,, | ARABIA | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 1st Feb. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 10000 |
| 8th ,, | CHINA | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 15th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALOJA | 12500 |
| 22nd Feb. | EGYPT | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 1st March | MOREA | 11000 | .... | .... |
| 8th ,, | PERSIA | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 15th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 19th ,, | † ARCADIA | 7000 | .... | .... |
| 22nd ,, | MANTUA | 11000 | .... | .... |
| 29th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MEDINA | 12500 |
| 5th Apl. | ARABIA | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 12th ,, | MOLDAVIA | 10000 | .... | .... |
| 19th ,, | MALOJA | 12500 | .... | .... |
| 26th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 10000 |
| 3rd May | EGYPT | 8000 | .... | .... |
| 10th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |
| 17th ,, | PERSIA | 8000 | .... | .... |

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S.S. MACEDONIA.

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oceanien | 4143 | Mages | 21st Nov. 1912. |
| Polynesien | 6363 | Lassince | 19th Dec. 1912. |
| Ville-de-a-Ciotat | 6378 | .... | 16th Jan. 1913. |
| Sydney | 4120 | .... | 13th Feb. 1913. |
| Yarra | 4142 | Tivolle | 13th March 1913. |

PASSAGE FARES.

| | I class | II class | III class |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles (single) | Rs. 594 | 495 | 225 |
| Do. (return) | Rs. 891 | 743 | 405 |
| To London (single) | Rs. 660 | 528 | 270 |
| Do. (return) | Rs. 990 | 792 | 495 |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Italian Line at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct;

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sicilia | 6,000 | D. Maganzini. | 15th Nov. 1912. |
| Sardegna | 6,000 | A. Musio | 15th Dec. 1912. |
| Sicilia | 6,000 | D. Maganzini. | 15th Jan. 1913. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single Ticket from | Rs. 450 to 550 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return Tickets available two years from | Rs. 675 to 825 | Rs. 525 | Rs. 247 |

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 890. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ischia | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 10th Nov. 1912. |
| Capri | 6,000 | A. de Ansenga | 10th Dec. 1912. |
| Ischia | 6,000 | G. Belsito | 10th Jan. 1913. |

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations; for further particular apply to

G. FERRERO, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via

Lhasa ... 2184 Mon. 21st Oct. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.

Dumra ...1695 Tues. 24th Oct. 9 a. m. † C. M.

Linga ... 2185 Friday 25th Oct. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

* Cutch Mandvie.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra" 1695 tons, on Thursday, 24th Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Barjora" 3200 tons, on Wednesday, 23rd October, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons on Thursday 31st October, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Mazagon," 4997 tons, on or about 19th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.

18th October, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | To Sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| a Kanzler | 3000 | Schapp | 19th Oct. 1912. |
| Somali | 2655 | Kisch | 4th Nov. 1912. |
| a Markgraf | 3580 | Jantzen | 19th ,, 1912. |

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co., Agents,

24, Meadow Street, Bombay 2rd September, 1912

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

| Steamers. | Tonnage. | Captains. | Leave Bombay on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 23rd Oct. 1912. |
| *Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 8th Nov. ,, |
| *Elysia | 6368 | J. Coverley | 21st ,, ,, |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 4th Dec. ,, |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. Kinnaird | 15th ,, ,, |
| *Circassia | 6716 | C.F. Osborne R.N.R. | 31st ,, ,, |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 18th Jan. 1913. |
| *Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 2nd Feb. ,, |

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Elysia | 6368 | J. Coverley | 23rd Feb. 1913 |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 9th March ,, |
| Olympia | 5124 | J. Kinnaird | 23rd ,, ,, |
| *Circassia | 6716 | C.F. Osborne R.N.R | 10th April ,, |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 22nd ,, ,, |
| *Castalia | 6388 | G. Mitchell | 5th May ,, |
| *Elysia | 6368 | J. Coverley | 18th ,, ,, |

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

| | Single. | Return |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 413 | 627 |
| Bombay to Portsaid | ,, 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | ,, 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | ,, 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | ,, 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | ,, 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York | ,, 826 | 1,309 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez | ,, 446 | |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000

RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

*A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.*

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000

PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Cochin, | Zanzibar, |
| Bombay, | Chittagong, | Mombasa, |
| Madras, | Rangoon, | Nairobi, |
| Karachi, | Mandalay, | Nakuru, |
| Lahore, | Colombo, | Kisumu, |
| Amritsar, | Kandy, | Jinja, |
| Delhi, | Nuwara-Eliya, | Kampala, |
| Cawnpore, | Aden (Camp.) | Entebbe. |
| Tuticorin, | Aden, (Steamer Point) | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,

BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Paid up | Gold $ 3,250,000,00 |
| Reserve Fund | ,, ,, 3,250,000,00 |
| Undivided Profits | ,, ,, 423,677,78 |

LONDON OFFICE: 26, Bishopsgate, E.C.—BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay, | Cebu. | San Francisco. |
| Calcutta, | Shanghai, | Mexico. |
| Singapore | Hankow, | Panama, |
| Hongkong, | Peking, | Colon. |
| Canton, | Yokohama, | Empire. |
| Manila. | Kobe, | |

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... ,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE, Agent, Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

OLD-FASHIONED JEWELLERY.

NOT possessing any character in common to help class them with the beautiful objects held in high esteem in Medieval times, and not being quite so ancient, also, to take rank with the fashion which existed with primitive man, when ornaments were made up of pierced teeth of animals, vertebrae of fish, pendants of carved bone, shells, beans and such like which delighted children, women and men centuries ago, replicas in gold of race cups, boats, bicycles and the little jewelled bits of bats and balls, croquet mallets, Badminton bats, sticks, whips, horse shoes, lover's knots &c., &c., in personal jewellery, may to-day be classed as belonging to by-gone times or as "past events." Up-to-date manufacturing jewellers have quite appreciated the fact that such pieces of jewellery have long since ceased to hold the field of English cultured taste, but the more backward still cling to them, for being productions of cast work, they are produced at infinitely lower prices than is possible with expensive handwork; and so these coarsely finished moulded bits of gold occasionally come to the surface and are made to clamour for place as "Novelties." They naturally find advertising spaces and are pompously treated in large type to compare in price with the handwork and cult of the jewellers art, as FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY AT POPULAR PRICES.

We are told sometimes that these goods are specially offered at 20 per cent. or more lower than they can be obtained elsewhere (to be correct they will probably not be found elsewhere, except perhaps the bazaar) and the reason for selling at so large a discount, is not because obsolete fashion is being offered but because selling on strictly cash basis the sellers are good enough to reduce profit to a limit. Such balderdash is enough to give St. Eligius, the patron saint of jewellers, a cold shiver. It is like offering music or songs, which were popular half a century ago and were protected by copyright law when originally published at 4 shillings a copy, as "Fashionable and Popular Songs" of to-day at 12 songs a penny.

In Jewellery to-day there is much fine handwork done, evidencing a truer taste in jewels. The growth of technical Schools in England has largely supplied the most valuable effects. Art in jewellery manufactured to-day is infinitely better understood by all advanced manufacturers, the present day ornaments being really beautiful and of exquisite workmanship; such work is not confined to works of importance and value, but artistic treatment and perfect craftsmanship are applied to even the smallest work which is undertaken.

An inspection of MARCKS & Co.'s. unparallelled and up-to-date Stock of Jewellery will reveal to you what the refined modern demand is, and your inspection will more than impress you with an appreciation of the present day jeweller's skill and labour. The striking feature of their stock is, that each items or piece: is not a copy of a thousand or a million similar designs, but just one or two Particular Special, Exceptional articles, proving and providing absolute exclusiveness.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

| | |
|---|---|
| WEDDING | CAKES. |
| WEDDING | CAKE ORNAMENTS. |
| WEDDING | CAKE STANDS. |
| WEDDING | CAKE BOUQUETS. |
| WEDDING | CAKE WREATHS. |
| WEDDING | CAKE BOXES. |
| WEDDING | FLAGS. |
| WEDDING | FAVORS. |
| WEDDING | CRACKERS. |
| WEDDING | RECEPTIONS. |
| WEDDING | CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc. |

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND WOLSELEY

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 models from the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

BY APPOINTMENT.

DUNLOP

DUNLOP TYRES—PNEUMATIC AND SOLID

DUNLOP DETACHABLE WIRE WHEELS.

DUNLOP DETACHABLE RIMS.

DUNLOP TYRE, RIM AND WHEEL ACCESSORIES.

DUNLOP GOLF BALLS.

DUNLOP MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS.

The Dunlop Rubber Company, Limited, have pleasure in announcing that, having acquired all the trading interests of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company, Limited, the whole of the Dunlop business will in future be carried on by them at the undermentioned addresses:—

DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, 3, Wallace St., MADRAS, 188c Mount Road.

CALCUTTA, 3, Mangoe Lane.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.

HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in Stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

THE DEADLY TROPICAL CLIMATE

To take a chance with one's health in the tropics is utter folly. The climate is against one. The country is against one. The only one thing to do at the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, is to take the certain cure that has stood the test of time.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies-itch Etc. in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI, LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS "FIAT"

FIAT MOTOR CARS are owned by MOTORISTS of DISTINCTION throughout INDIA.

When owners of small FIATS Do sell their cars it is to buy larger FIATS

LATEST MODELS.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

### THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on MONDAY the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, upto 1 P. M., (B. T.) on 29th October, 1912, for the SUPPLY of about 4,00,000 KHAJURA or KAZARI FISH to the Public Health Malaria Department, as mentioned below, from 1st of November, 1912.

The person whose Tender is accepted will have to enter into an agreement to supply the right kind of fish within 10 days from the receipt of demand by him and must be able to supply from 10 to 20 dozen at a time.

The fish supplied will be subject to the approval of the Municipal Commissioner or such other person who may be deputed by him for the time being.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of the Tender or refusal to sign the contract.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 17th October, 1912.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE 10 MULES made by Messrs. ASA LEES & CO., of 678 spindles each in excellent working condition can be seen any day during working hours between 8-30 A.M. and 5-30 P.M. at the STANDARD MILLS Lower Mahim. Delivery will be given immediately if required.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Share interest and liability of Mr. HAKIMJI ADAMJI in the firm of Messrs. VALLIBHAI KADERBHAI AND COMPANY, trading at Bombay, Cochin, Quilon, Alleppi and Trivandrum, has CEASED from the 9th day of September, 1911, and Messrs. AHMEDALLY SHAIK KADERBHAI, GOOLAMHOOSEIN SHAIK KADERBHAI and IBRAHIM SHAIK KADERBHAI, have been carrying on the said business since that date who will recover all outstandings and discharge all liabilities of the said firm.—Dated this 21st day of September, 1912.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Hakimji Adamji,
Ahmedally Shaik Kaderbhai,
Goolamhoosein Shaik Kaderbhai,
and Ibrahim Shaik Kaderbhai.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO.

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address:
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
1, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

INDORE WATER WORKS.

HOLKER STATE, CENTRAL INDIA.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY and laying of Steel or Cast Iron main and distribution pipes and other Water Works fittings for Water Supply of Indore, Holkar State, Central India. Either Steel or Cast Iron or both of them in parts may be selected at the option of the Chief Engineer, Indore State.

2. Plans, Specifications and conditions of contract can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned during office-hours.

3. Printed copies of conditions of contract, specifications, form of Tender and instructions to tenderers can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned on a payment of a fee of Rs. 5 per copy, on and after 1st September, 1912.

4. Sealed tenders are to be delivered and addressed to the Undersigned not later than 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 30th October, 1912.

5. Lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

6. The estimated amount of the works is about Rs. 5 lacs (500,000.)

A. K. VAKIL, L.C.E.
Divisional Engineer, Public Works Department,
Water Works Division,
Holkar State, Indore,
Central India.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.

COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
UPTO SATURDAY 19TH OCTOBER, 1912.

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE:

(a) Mr. LLOYD GEORGE AT HOME.
(b) CAVALRY IN ACTION.
(c) MARCH OF THE "HIELAND MEN."
(d) LENGAGNEUX, on a Monoplane, breaks the altitude Record.
(e) FOGGIN who fell 60 feet in his monoplane at Eastbourne, but was unhurt, was saved by his helmet.
(f) "GAMMA" Airship.

THE MANOEUVRES
of the FRENCH FLEET:
Records taken by day as well as by night.

LOVE UNCONQUERABLE.
MAX LINDER in a long lingering laugh.

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They are self-adjusting.
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Agent.

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PAID UP.....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. per annum and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

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Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

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MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 18th October, 1912.

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ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
Obtainable from all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

| | Subscription Rate. |
|---|---|
| Yearly ... ... | Rs. 26 0 |
| Half-yearly ... ... | " 13 0 |
| Quarterly ... ... | " 6 9 |
| Monthly ... ... | " 2 8 |
| SINGLE COPY... | ... ONE ANNA. |

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Yearly ... ... | Rs. 26 0 |
| Half-yearly ... ... | " 13 8 |
| Quarterly ... ... | " 7 0 |
| Monthly ... ... | " 2 8 |
| SINGLE COPY... | ... TWO ANNAS. |

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE. For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette", See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines ... ... | Re. 1-0 |
| Each succeeding line ... ... | " 0-8 |

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Insertion ... ... | Rs. 6-0 Per Inch. |
| Second Insertion ... ... | " 3-8 do. |
| Third Insertion... ... | " 3-0 do. |
| Fourth Insertion ... | " 2-8 do. |
| Fifth and upwards ... | " 2-0 do. |
| Minimum charge ... | " 6-0 do. |

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... ... Re. 1¼ Per Inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

**B. O. C.**

**—B. O. C. KEROSINES—**

**Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.**

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

**BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.**

*Agents*: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

**Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.**


# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKET

LONDON, OCT. 16.] [BOMBAY, OCT. 17.

## FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols | 72 1-8 | 1-8 | |
| do. Redns | 89 3-4 | 1-2 | |
| 2½ do. Sterling Loan | 90 1-2 | | unchgd |
| 3 do. Gov. Securities | 63 13-16 | 1-16 | |
| Bar Silver in London Spot | 29 1-4 | | 1-16 |
| do. 2 months' hence | 29 3-8 | | 1-16 |
| Bar Silver in New York | 63 3-8 | | 1-8 |
| Exchanges on London at Paris | 25·24 1-2 | | 02 1-2 |
| do. do. at Berlin | 20 43 1-2 | | unchgd |
| do. do. New York | 4·85 7-8 | | 1-8 |
| Discount at Bank of England Rate | 4 | since | |
| do. Short London Bills | 29th Aug | | |
| 3 months' sight | 4 3-4 | | 1-8 |
| do. Indian Bank Bills | | | |
| 6 months' sight | 4 5-8 | | 1-16 |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills | 5 | | 1-8 |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills | 5 1-8 | | unchgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans | 2 | | 1-8 |
| do. 7 day Market Loans | 2 1-2 | | 1-4 |

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16.

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

## COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 60,00,000,

Rs. 21,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 13,20,000 " to Bombay.
" 9,70,000 " to Madras.
" 44,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-16d. (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs.15,70,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" ..... " to Bombay
" ..... " to Madras
" 15,70,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 3-32d. (Min. Rate) received 13 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·06.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 60,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 60,00,000.

Bills on Calcutta.....Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Easier—Fair demand
Futures ... Quiet—Steady
Manchester ... Business at lower prices.
Total Sales ... 5000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 33,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·05—10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 9-16—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 82 | 5·76 | 5·76 | 5·78 | 5·80 |
| —04 | —04 | —04 | —04 | —03 |
| Mar.-Apl. | Apr.-May. | May-June | June-July. | |
| 5·81 | 5·83 | 5·84 | 5·85 | |
| —04 | —03 | —04 | —03 | |

New York 11 a.m., Dec. 10·32 Mar. 10·57
New York official Noon call Dec. 10·36 Mar. 10·62
New Orleans 10 a.m. Dec. 10·65 Mar. 10·80.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Two Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 75,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 98,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 12,000
" Exports to Continent ... 10,000
" Spot Cotton ... 10·75 unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·39—01 } Declined owing to weakness in Southern spot market and increased offerings and advanced partially under realizing.

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·58+05

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 10 3-4 unchgd
Futures month of Dec. ... 10·67+08
Futures month of Mar. ... 10·84+09
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

"Census Bureau report the supply of cotton September at 2,111,000 bales."

Liverpool, Oct 16.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings...Very quiet
Tone Cloths ... Very strong and prices hardening firm rates
Weft American "54" ... 11 3-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 17 1-4
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 11 3-4
Twist "32" W T C ... 9 5-8
Twist "32" B ... 10 1-8
Cloth G 20 36 inch ... 13 6
Twist "36" W T C ... 9 7-8
Twist "36" B ... 10 3-8
Twist "42" ... 11 3-4
Twist American "60" ... 16
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 16 5-8
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 21
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 10 5-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 10 1-2
F. G. F. Timevely C I F—Liverpool ... 6 3-32
Buyers or Sellers ... Sellers.
Months ... Nov.-Dec.

## WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months— ...
Do. Name of Ports— .....
Wheat White Karachi ... 40 1-4—1-4
Do. Months ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... .....
Do Months— ... Nominal.
Tone—Quiet

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Fania Fe-6llbs, ... } .....
Do. Month— ...
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ...

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ... 39 1-2—1-2
Do Months ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers

## SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .....
Do. Name of Ports— ... .....
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do, Months— ... .....
Do, Name of Ports,— ... .....
Brown Cawnpore ... 40 3-4
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 58 1-2—1
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Nearest—Value
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta ... ... Not received.
Do. Months— ... .....
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 52 1-4—3-4
Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Rotterdam—Done

COTTONSEED.—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 6-19-0 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Dull.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 15 1-8+1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 6 1-2—1-2d
Oct.-Nov.—Done—Easier

METALS—

Copper Braziers G M C ... £ 88 1-2+1 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 7 3-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 82 3-8+1 5-8
English best selected copper ... £ 81 3-4

FREIGHTS—

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Canals...15s 6d—Nominal

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 39
" Mutton Tallow 40
General Tone of Tallow Auction Dull.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 6 1-4 unchgd
Do, Months of Shipment...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet. Prices unchanged.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 3 unchgd
Do Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Only limited business.
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 6 1-4—1-2
Months of Shipments ... Oct—Sellers
9 10 1-4—1-2—May—Sellers
Tone—Opened quiet. Closed steady.
B A B & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 13 7 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Dull. Very little business.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 12 1 1-2
Months of Shipments ... Nov.—Value.
Tone—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta ... 11 10 1-2—Oct-Dec.—Value.
Do. 12—Oct-Dec.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 12—Oct-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Do. 12 7 1-2—Oct-Dec—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 12 9—Oct-Dec—Value.
Tone—Small business doing. Prices firm.

# BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [17TH OCT. 1912

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 2 Boxes Gold Bain | 57,600 | London | Mercantile Bank |
| 12 Boxes Gold Bain | 6,91,200 | do | Chartered Bank |

## EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 15th Oct. 1912.

| By | Bars | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway | 24 | 27,278 |
| B. B. and C. I. Railway | 20 | 23,603 |

## FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

We have no change to report in the position of the market, which is firm at our quotations. There is very little business doing either way. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ...1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Demand Draft | ...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d. |
| Credits 8 months' sight | ...1s. 4 3-32d. |
| Do. do forward | ...1s. 4 11-32d Feb. |
| Do. do Francs | ...171 3-4 |
| Do. do Marks | ...139 3-4 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight | ...150 3-4 |
| Shanghai " | ...211 |
| Japan " | ...150 1-4 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steady at 95 11·16 for Cash and 95 9-16 for the Settlement and advanced 1-8 during the early part of the day. Later on the price declined 1-16 and at the close rates are as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash | ... | Rs. 95 13 0 |
| Settlement | ... | " 95 11 0 |

BULLION :—

Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower for ready at 29 1-4 and 1-16 lower for forward at 29 3-8. New York was 1-8 down at 63 3-8. The local market opened steady at 73 15-16 for ready and 74 1-16 for the Settlement and has improved during the day. Rates are as under. A fair business is reported. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | ... | Rs. | 23 14 9 |
| Australian " | ... | " | 23 14 9 |
| Sovereigns | ... | " | 15 0 0 |
| Silver (ex duty) | | | |
| Ready | ... | " | 74 2 0 |
| 1st Settlement | ... | " | 74 4 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | ... | " | 74 8 0 |
| Silver (cum duty) | | | |
| Ready | ... | " | 83 8 0 |
| 1st Settlement | ... | " | 83 10 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | ... | " | 83 14 0 |

## COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets closed rather steadier yesterday, but the political outlook is likely to be the guiding influence in the market at present. The local market opened about Rs. 2 higher, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 285. There has been a moderate enquiry by Japan shippers for Oomras styles and business has been done in fine Khamgaon Akola, fine Amraoti and fine Nagpur for January delivery. The market closes steady as under,

Ready cotton is quiet. Little doing.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach | ... Rs. | 293 | March |
| Good M. G. Broach | ... Rs. | 285 | " |
| Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinguughat | " | 283 | Jan. |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur | " | 280 | " |
| Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon | " | 275 | " |
| F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola | " | 271-72 | " |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish | " | 263 | " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish | " | 253 | " |
| Fine M. G. Bengal | " | 251-2 | " |
| Fine M. G. Bengal | " | 253 | Dec. |
| " " | " | 256 | Nov. |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals | " | 238 | Jan. |

LIVERPOOL OPENER,—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... | Firm. |
| Estimated Sales | ... | 8,000 bales |
| Total Imports | ... | 25,000 " |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
|---|---|---|
| 5·86 | 5·80 | 5·80 |
| +04 | +04 | +04 |
| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apr |
| 5 82 | 5·84 | 5 85 |
| +04 | +04 | +04 |
| Apr.-May. | May-June. | June-July. |
| 5·87 | 5·88 | 5·89 |
| +04 | +04 | +04 |

## SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is easier.

We quote :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 9 | 10 | 0 R.T. |
| December | ... " | 10 | 6 | 0 R.T. |
| Apl-May 1913 | ... " | 10 | 3 | 0 R.T. |

RAPESEED :—Quiet.

We quote :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913 | ..Rs. | 8 | 5 | 3 R.T. |
| Brown Cawnpore ready | ... " | 7 | 13 | 0 R.T. |
| Yellow " | ... " | 8 | 13 | 0 " |

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Easier.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 p.c. | ... Rs. | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| Black Kutni | ... " | 46 | 4 | 0 |

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 12 | 7 | 0 B.T. |

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 39 | 0 | 0 |

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| Forward | ... " | 25 | 0 | 0 D. J. |

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet.

We quote :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan.-Feb. Bold | ... Rs. | 45 | 0 | 0 |

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ... Rs. | 8 | 1 | 0 B. T. |

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Pissi ready 85 p.c. | Rs. | 5 | 7 | 0 R. T. |
| " May 1913 | " | 5 | 8 | 6 " |

## SHARES.

### BANKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Bombay | ... | ... | 1,760 |
| Bank of India | ... | ... | 66 1-2 |
| Eastern Bank | ... | ... | 92 |
| Indian Specie | ... | ... | 74 1-2 |

### MILLS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| David | ... | ... | 550 |
| Kohinoor | ... | ... | 875 |
| Manockji Petit | ... | ... | 3,265 |
| New Great Eastern | ... | ... | 310 |
| Standard | ... | ... | 1,515 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference | ... | ... | 184 |
| Bombay S. N. Ord | ... | ... | 287 1-2 |
| Bombay Burma Trading Cor | ... | ... | 5t6 1-4 |
| Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate | ... | ... | 22 1-4 |

### RAILWAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tapti Valley | ... | ... | 575 |

## DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton | ... | ... | 798 bales. |
| Wheat | ... | ... | 12,403 cwts. |
| Linseed | ... | ... | 1,400 " |
| Rapeseed | ... | ... | 31 " |
| Gingellyseed | ... | ... | 1,748 " |
| Poppyseed | ... | ... | Nil |
| Groundnuts | ... | ... | 291 " |
| Castorseed | ... | ... | 535 " |
| Rice | ... | ... | 6,408 " |
| Myrabollams | ... | ... | 153 " |
| Cottonseed | ... | ... | 182 " |
| Mowrasced | ... | ... | 895 " |
| Gram | ... | ... | 5,443 " |
| Joowar | ... | ... | 2,134 " |
| Maize | ... | ... | 541 " |
| Barley | ... | ... | 7,463 " |

# GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," October 17).

Mr. Gordhan Mavji, Deputy Assistant Political Agent in charge Huzur Accounts, Rajkot, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days with effect from the 17th October.

Mr. Raghavendra Narsinh Despande, special Head Karkun, taluka Bagalkot in the district of Bijapur, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. G. G. Phadke, Mamlatdar, taluka Shrigonda in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed, a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. T. A. Fernandez to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Narsindas Atmaram proceeded on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. T. M. Khot to be Clerk of the Court of the Second Class Sub-Judge's Court at Bhiwndi vice Mr. Balkrishna Mahadev Bakshi.

Mr. Hari Trimbak Nene is appointed to act as Clerk of the Court of the Second Class Sub-Judge's Court at Murbad vice Mr. R. V. Vaidya.

Mr. Atmaram Vithal Bhise to be Clerk of the Court of Second Class Sub-Judge's Court at Bassein vice Mr. G. N. Marathe, transferred.

On relief by Mr. G. M. Davies, Assistant Engineer, Mr. M. A. Mirza, Assistant Engineer is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Indus River Commission to the Indus Right Bank Division.

On return from sick leave Sergeant W. Scales, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Ahmedabad to the Presidency District.

Mr. Mangalal Mohanlal Gandhi is, on relief at Thasra, appointed to do duty as Chitnis to the Collector of Kaira.

Mr. D. W. Goghari, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, is transferred from the Poona Irrigation to the Malsiras District of the Nira Right Bank Canal.

Messrs. N. F. Noronha, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, and Ganesh Bhagwant Kulkarni, Overseer, Third Grade, transferred by Government to the Central Division are posted :—Mr. N. F. Noronha to the Lonand District of the Nira Right Bank Canal; Mr. Ganesh Bhagwant Kulkarni to the Nasik District ; and Mr. Narhar Narayan Kalmakar, Overseer, Second Grade, is transferred from the Nasik District to the Lake Whiting District.

Mr. C. V. Gokhale, Overseer, Third Grade, is transferred from the Belgaum to the Dharwar Irrigation District.

Mr. M. N. Vartak, Overseer, Third Grade, is transferred from the Ratnagiri and Kolaba to the Satara District.

THE share-list of the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd., Bombay, has been closed.

# PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

## NOTICE.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

BOGIE STOCK, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.

RESTAURANT CAR.

EASE, COMFORT AND LUXURY ENSURED.

BETWEEN

| DOWN H. M. | BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR. | UP H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| 19-15 ...Dep. | Bombay .....Arr. | 12-35 |
| 0-10...Arr. | Manmad ..... " | 7-16 |
| 10-29... " | Bhopal ..... " | 21- 5 |
| 12-56... " | Bina ..... " | 18-35 |
| 15-25... " | Jhansi ..... " | 15-30 |
| 17-18... " | Gwalior ..... " | 13-43 |
| 19-32... " | Agra Cantonment ..... " | 11-20 |
| 20-36... " | Muttra ..... " | 10-19 |
| 23- 0... " | Delhi .....Dep. | 8- 0 |
| 23-25...Dep. | Delhi .....Arr. | 7-28 |
| 2-52...Arr. | Amballa Cantonment ..... " | 2-51 |
| 5-29... " | Ludhiana .....Arr. | 1-10 |
| 5-53... " | Phillaur ..... " | 0-53 |
| 6-32... " | Jullundur ..... " | 0- 9 |
| 8- 7... " | Amritsar ..... " | 23-34 |
| 9-13... " | Lahore ..... " | 18-13 |
| 14-33... " | Lala Musa ..... " | 15-35 |
| 18-36... " | Rawalpindi ..... " | 11-29 |
| 23-18... " | Peshawar Cantonment...Dep. | 6-54 |

BETWEEN

| DOWN H. M. | BOMBAY AND SIMLA. | UP H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| 19-15.....Dep. | Bombay .....Arr. | 12-35 |
| 23- 0.....Arr. | Delhi Dep. | 8- 0 |
| 23-25.....Dep. | Delhi Arr. | 7-28 |
| 2-52.....Arr. | Amballa Dep. | 3-55 |
| 3-35.....Dep. | Amballa Arr. | 2-51 |
| 5-28.....Arr. | Kalka Dep. | 1-30 |
| 6- 5.....Dep. | Kalka Arr. | 0-49 |
| 12-30.....Arr. | Simla .....Dep. | 18-30 |

BETWEEN

| DOWN H. M. | BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW. | UP H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| 19-15.....Dep. | Bombay .....Arr. | 12-35 |
| 16-15..... " | Jhansi ..... " | 15- 5 |
| 18- 7.....Arr. | Orai ..... " | 13- 8 |
| 20-14..... " | Cawnpore ..... " | 10-55 |
| 21-45..... " | Lucknow ..... Dep. | 9-45 |

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

# BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

## VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 18th Oct., 1912.

253. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 8 Sub-Division No 2 Company :—

No 1492 Gunner W Cheetham.
No 1493 Gunner H Dyson.

252. Regimental Committee.—There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee on Saturday, 19th Oct., at 7-15 p. m., at Head-quarters.

Business :—To arrange programme of events for 8th, 9th and 10th November.

247. Parades—Saturday, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m. sharp, and proceed to Middle Ground for 1 inch Aiming Rifles practice.

Dress :—Khaki and Forage Caps.

248. Musketry—Sunday, 20th, at 7 a. m. Spoon Competition and practice at Colaba. Distances 300 and 500 yards.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 18th Oct., 1912.

1. Riding School for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a. m.

2. Monday next, the 21st instant, is a holiday, and it is proposed to hold a Commanding Officer's Parade to rehearse the programme laid down for the Inspector of Volunteers, who is inspecting the Corps on Tuesday, the 29th instant. All members are kindly requested to attend the parade. Rendezvous at the Corps Riding School at 7-30 a.m., punctually.

Dress.—Drill Order, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers to be worn.

3 Members are kindly requested to draw their arms from Head-quarters, Council Road, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m.

(Sd.) P. B. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. R,
for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

## VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D,

Bombay, 18th Oct., 1912.

617. Parades—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road, to-day Friday the 18th instant at 6-30 p.m.

II "A" Company will parade at Custom House on Mondays and Thursdays at 5-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

III "C" Company will parade on Wednesdays at 8 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

IV. "D" Company will parade on Mondays, at 7 a.m., and Thursdays at 6 p. m. behind the Telegraph Quarters.

Dress—Mufti.

V "E" Company will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9 p.m., on Tuesday the 22nd and Thursday the 24th instant.

Dress—Drill Order Mufti.

VI.—"F" Company will parade on Tuesday the 22nd instant at St Mary's College, Byculla, at 6-15 p.m. Arms. Uniform, shorts with Caps.

VII "G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday, the 23rd instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress.—Mufti.

618. Bugle Practice—There will be Bugle Practice on Tuesday the 22nd instant at 6 p.m. at the Bombay Ed. Society's School, Byculla.

619. Inspection.—The Inspector of Volunteers in India, will inspect the Corps on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

620.—Viceroy's Competition.—It is notified for information that the Viceroy's Competition, 1st Stage, will take place at Ghat Kopar, on Sunday, the 27th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

621. Arms.—Arms will be issued to members at Head-quarters from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily (except Sundays).

Members are requested to draw them as early as possible.

622. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for "G" Coy Class-firing on the 21st instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m.

II.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for practice Viceroy's competition on Friday the 25th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

623. Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company :—

No. 7397 Vol. A. L. Bruce.

(Sd.) E. G. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

I. Rifle Club matches Nos. 11 and 12 will not be fired on the 21st instant.

II. A meeting of the Rifle Club members will be held at Head-quarters on Monday, the 21st instant, at 6 p.m.

Subject—Programme 2nd Series, Accounts, &c.

III. Regimental Boxing Tournament will be held on the Oval, on Saturday, the 2nd November, commencing at 8-30 p.m. sharp, further particulars will be notified later.


## IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrappur, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years'


# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

## OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACMAHON—September 23, at Quetta, the wife of Captain H F E MacMahon, S & T Corps, of a daughter.

POWER—October 4, at Fyzabad, the wife of G O B Power, of a daughter.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

English mail steamer "Maloja" is due to arrive at 5 a.m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; 10 to 11.

Maxim : "If trade is worth going after at all, it is worth going after thoroughly and properly."—System.

## THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Persia" leaves Bombay harbour to-morrow at 2-39 p.m.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ... ... | ... 12-35 | 19-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) | ... 13-20 | 21-15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | ... 8-30 | 14-0 |
| Madras Mail ... ... | 6-0 | 22-0 |
| Poona Mail ... ... | ... 11-10 | 14-45 |
| Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class). | 6-50 | 7-30 |
| Poona Express ... ... | ... 19-35 | 8-0 |
| Manmad Express ... | ... 12-20 | 14-25 |

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. | Dep. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express ... | ... 7-30 | 21-0 |
| Gusarat Mail ... ... | ... 8-35 | 21-50 |
| Third Class Express ... | ... 6-45 | 17-0 |
| Weekly Mail Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912) ... ... ... ..... | | 12-0 |

RUN OVER BY A VICTORIA.—Last night at about 7 p. m. a boy named Rasul living in Palkeepers, aged about 13, was knocked down and run over on Sandhurst Road near Nishanpara by a victoria. The wheels of the carriage passed over the right arm of the boy and it was badly fractured. The boy was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

THE GATHA SOCIETY.—At the weekly meeting of the Society to be held on Sunday next at 5-15 p. m. (S.T.) at the Dadysett Agiary Hall, Fort, Mr. Sorab N. Kanga, B. A. will read a paper entitled "Exposition of Myer's work 'Human Personality and its Survival of Bodily Death' with reference to points in the Zoroastrian religion Summary of chapters 3 to 6: Genius, Sleep, Hypnotism."

CHARNI ROAD ACCIDENT.—While trying to avoid a passing tram car in Charni Road a Hindu boy named Luxmon Nathu, aged about 13, was accidentally knocked down and run over by a private carriage belonging to Mr. Merwanji N. Gobhai of Bazaar Gate Street. The coachman named Manji Rupta could not see the boy as he suddenly crossed the road in front of a tram car. The boy received several cuts and other injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PITY.—The above Society will celebrate the feast of its patroness on Sunday, the 20th instant, in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, with a solemn High Mass Exposition, sermon, procession and Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.). After the religious service the annual general meeting of the members, subscribers and well-wishers will be held in the Goan Union School. The poor of the Society will also be served with a dinner in its asylum at Cavel after the meeting.

THEFT AND ITS CONSEQUENCE.—On Thursday morning Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner with a jury, held a second inquest touching the death of a Hindu labourer named Lingoo Rama, aged about 18 years. The deceased was working in the Port Trust and three weeks ago a fellow labourer named Dhahu Rupa lost Rs. 5. The deceased, it was ascertained, was guilty of the theft of the money from Dhahu's box. As they were both of the same caste the matter was not taken to the Police, but a relative of the deceased named Bapu, who was informed of the theft, chastised the deceased by giving him a sharp slap. Three days after deceased fell ill and his father was written to in his native village. Deceased told his father that he had been assaulted. On this deceased's father accused Dhahu of assault, Dhahu said he had merely given deceased a slap. The deceased was treated in the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. Dr. Prescott, House Surgeon, was of opinion that deceased died of broncho-pneumonia, brought on by a pernicious type of malaria from which deceased had suffered for a long time, and that no violence was the cause of the death. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

## SWIMMING IN BOMBAY.

In connection with the Cathedral School Swimming Club a 50 yards swimming championship, open to all Europeans in Bombay, will be held in the Back Bay Swimming Baths early in November. Entries should be sent to the honorary secretary of the Club, Mr. C. D. McClumpha by Nov. 4th. The entrance fee is Rs. 2.

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

| Day of Month. | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Sill. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | ft. in. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Oct. | | | | |
| 18 | m 4 43 | 24 11 | m 0 15 | 21 8 |
| | 4 10 a | 22 7 | 10 13 a | 20 1 |
| 19 | m 6 19 | 24 7 | m 1 37 a | 21 0 |
| | 6 17 a | 22 4 | | |
| 20 | m 7 49 | 24 10 | m 0 24 | 20 6 |
| | 8 10 a | 23 2 | 2 30 a | 20 2 |
| 21 | m 8 36 | 25 4 | m 1 41 | 20 2 |
| | 8 56 a | 24 2 | 2 52 a | 19 4 |
| 22 | m 9 6 | 25 10 | m 2 31 | 19 7 |
| | 9 31 a | 25 4 | 3 20 a | 18 5 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

| Oct. | Sunrise | Sunset |
|---|---|---|
| 18 (Friday) | 6h 34m | 6h 15m |
| 19 (Saturday) | 6h 34m | 6h 14m |
| 20 (Sunday) | 6h 34m | 6h 13m |
| 21 (Monday) | 6h 35m | 6h 13m |
| 22 (Tuesday) | 6h 36m | 6h 12m |

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, Oct. 18th, 7h. 26·2m. a.m. Full Moon, 26th, 8h 0·5m. a.m. Last Quarter, Nov. 2nd 9h. 7·6m. a.m. New Moon, 8th, 7h. 24·8m. a.m.

THE Royal warrant appointing the Commission on the Public Services of India has been received, and will shortly be published.

# BOMBAY CORPORATION.

## Infectious Diseases Hospital for Europeans.

### THE CHOLERA CASES.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the President, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Secretary to Government in the General Department, regarding a proposal for making adequate provision for the accommodation and treatment of cases of infectious diseases occurring among Europeans and Anglo-Indians in the city of Bombay.

The letter has been published already.

Mr. James MacDonald moved that the letter be referred to the Committee, which had been considering all questions with regard to medical relief to the public.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta pointed out that by legislation the responsibility of making adequate provision for medical relief to the Europeans of this city, was on Government. While settling the question of police charges, a certain compromise was arrived at, the Corporation taking up the sole responsibility in connection with primary education, and it was also agreed that the Government would take upon themselves the burden of giving adequate medical relief to the Europeans of this city. It was agreed that the European General Hospital was not for the Europeans of this city only, but it was intended for the relief of the whole Presidency. In the case of the J. J. Hospital, too, it was agreed that that institution and the Grant Medical College were not local institutions. The arrangement come to was that Government should retain charge of the European General Hospital and the Sir J. J. Hospital, while for the up-keep of the Goculdas Tejpal, the Corporation had to make a monthly payment of Rs. 34,541-10-8. In consideration of this large amount contributed for medical relief by the Corporation, Government took

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Rubattino Line steamer Capri, 2952 tons, Captain A Amazaga, will sail to-day for Hongkong with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 29 deck passengers.

The steamer Waddon, 2561 tons, Captain J. Whiston, will sail to-day for Antwerp via Marmugoa with a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan mail steam-ship Co's steamer Sanuki Maru, 3739 tons Captain J. Teranaka, will sail to-day for Kobe &c., with a general cargo.

The steamer Kilbride, 2385 tons, Captain D. Macfarlane, sailed yesterday for Karachi with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Oolobaria 3437 tons, Captain G. N. Rawagi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal and general.

The steamer Harpenden 2302 tons, Captain A. G. Cromack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

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The Dewan of Janjira reports that the red buoy on the north side of the 'Whale Rest' off the Rajapuri point, removed for the south-west monsoon, was replaced in position on the 28th September.

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MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP

R I M S Northbrook...Comdr A E Harold.....Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 17.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Angus | 230 Dakers | T M & Co |
| Bano | 3794 Potet | P & O Co |
| Barala | 1899 Butler | M M & Co |
| Belli of Ireland | 2772 Weeks | T M & Co |
| Barjora | 1908 Burbridge | M M & Co |
| Boverio | 2841 Harper...F F Campbell & Co | |
| Cecil | 5210 Lovik | J M & Co |
| Dunrobin | 2319 Carr | T Morrison & Co |
| Dumra | 762 Morrison | M M & Co |
| Gymerlo | 2593 Cassack | B N Lang |
| Harpenden | 2802 Cromack | |
| Lawoe | 1817 Brewig...Jedah...Arab Steamers Ld | |
| Mazagon | 3280 Raddock ...Calcutta...19-10 | M M & Co |
| Oolobaria | 3437 Ramage | M M and Co |
| Persia | 4155 Bradshaw...London ~19-10 | P & O Co |
| Republic | 2764 Ireland | The Captain |
| Wearbeck | 2446 Shotton | T M & Co |

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capts. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Asaye | 4320 | Cookman | S'ghai | 23-10 | P & O Co |
| B Ariosto | 2760 | Bradley | Karachi | 25-10 | J Finlay & Co |
| D&E Waddon | 2576 | Whiston | Antwerp | 23-10 | W & A G & Co. |
| D&E Devanha | 4785 | Hickey | Shanghai | | P & O Co |
| G Naderi | 1168 | Hughes | Bo & P | | S N Co |
| H Badrie | 1615 | Fisher | Jeddah | 18-10 | Arab Strs Ld |
| K Sanuku Maru | 3787 | Tarahaka | Kobe | 14-10 | N Y Kaisha |
| N Umvoti | 1668 | Keen | Dunkirk | | R A Willis |
| O Umhloti | 1398 | Ost | | | W & A G & Co |
| P Liverpool | 3038 | Baty | Mostyn Dcep | 26-10 | K N & Co |
| Q Silversah | 2378 | Scroggie | Ant | 25-10 | T M & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Capri | 2952 | Amezaga | Hongkong | 18-19 | R Line |
| 2 Scindia | 3523 | Kelso | L'pool | 28-10 | W & A G & Co |
| 3 Janeta | 2778 | Timmis | Cochin | 19-10 | K N & Co |
| 4 Onda | 3410 | Cant | Rangoon | | M M & Co |
| 7 Habsburg | 2395 | Seberich | | | A L S N Co |
| 9 Weissenfels | 2438 | Bellen | Hamburg | 20-10 | W & A G & Co |
| 10 City of Paris | 5915 | Campbell | | | K Nixon & Co |
| 15 Katzler | 1865 | Schaffe | Durban | | A S & Co |

H W P D

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Indrayati | 573 Ismail | Bo S N Co |
| Poonani | 552 Dawood | Be S N Co |
| Satrunji | 547 Hossein | Bo S N Co |

P & O Dock.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Edith | 1815 Beeching | Repairing J Mackintosh & Co |

ARRIVALS.

| Oct | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Oolobaria | Ramage | Calcutta, Oct 5 |
| | Harpenden | Cromack | Calcutta, Oct 6 |

DEPARTURES.

| Oct | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Kilbride | Macfarlane | Karachi |
| | Kamara | King | Busreh, &c |
| | Morton Hall | Field | Liverpool. |

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The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Capri, Amazaga for Hongkong.
" Waddon, Whiston for Antwerp.
" Sanuki Maru, Teranaka for Kobe, &c.

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The steamer Dumra, began to load yesterday for Busreh, &c.

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## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer President arrived at Mombasa from Bombay to-day, via Lamu

The same Co's steamer Somali, left Mombasa for Bombay this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Leopolis, left Trieste on the 16th instant, and is due here on the 30th instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Birmingham passed Perim on the 16th instant and is due to arrive here at 2 p.m. on the 22nd instant.

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## DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—200 bales cottonfly, H E Bode and Sons; 49 bales wool, J Karra; 105 bales wool E Dossa and Co; 109 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 15 cases chutney Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Maloja s—2,000 cwts mussoor and 7,200 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

Persia s—2 bales skins, R M Kooka; 38 lbs mica. W H Brady and Co; 1 bale skin W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—1,990 cwts gingellyseed, 990 cwts gram, and 3,964 cwts wheat, J Eachiri; 5,000 cwts wheat 4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,008 cwts karawayseed, M Dharmsey; 2,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—61 cwts gum K M Nashoo; 1,340 cwts cottonseed. Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto s—5,600 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 325 cwts myrabollams; L. Pragji;

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—3,000 gram, C. Boggiano and Co;

FOR MIDDLESBORO.'

Ariosto s—1,250 tons, manganese ore R. A. Willis.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissinfels s—2,194 cwts myrabollams, P Mathoordas and Co; 4 pots Rosa oil, Baner and Krause; 117 pieces planks, Mekenzie's Saw Mills Ltd.; 550 bales cotton, fly and 160 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons; 1 bale woolen carpets, Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros; 24,000 cwts mowrasseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR AUCONA.

Habsburg s—200 bales cotton, K Vieram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Asaye s—146 cwts shark fins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 100 bales twist, M Amersey and Co; 531 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Asaye s—5 chests opium, G. Chunilal; 10 chests opium, S. Bavri; 5 chests opium G. Kedarimal; 140 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 25 chests opium Sassoon J. David;

---

ARE you a Martyr to malaria? Then persevere in taking a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, every morning. It neutralizes the poison in the blood and effects a permanent cure. It tones the heart, and the system. Take no substitute, but insist on having Squibb's of all Chemists.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| GRAND | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake 150 deg. | 6 0 2 | per case. |
| White Rose 150 deg. | 5 12 2 | do. |
| Chester 125 deg. | 4 12 2 | do. |
| Dewoo's Brilliant 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Tiger 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | do. |
| Monkey Brand 125 deg. | 4 6 2 | do. |
| White Camelia 125° (in tins.) | 4 0 0 | per 2 tins. |
| Camel Brand 125° (in tins). | 4 0 0 | do., |
| Elephant Brand 125° (in tins) | 4 0 0 | do. |
| do. Brand 125° (in bulk) | 3 6 0 | per 8 gallons |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

*BOMBAY GAZETTE*
CHRISTMAS NUMBER.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the 'Bombay Gazette.'

## NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ltd."

BLUTHNER PIANOS
are considered to be the leading
PIANOS OF THE WORLD
At the Lejpsic Conservatorium, the leading and celebrated musical institution of Germany of which Mendelssohn was the first director, nearly
ONE HUNDRED GRANDS
are in constant use.
The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune is a feature of very great importance in India. The tropical models of
BLUTHNER PIANOS
may be depended upon to stand with perfect success as they have already stood the test of 25 years, the injurious effects of the extreme humidity and dry heat of India.
SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Friday, 18th October, 1912.

## WHEN CHINA IS AWAKE.

ALTHOUGH China is hard pressed for funds wherewith to carry out administrative reforms—without which the Republic cannot hope for success—little effort is being made to tap the enormous resources of the country, the hidden wealth which is so abundant. Her statesmen have been warned by friendly counsellors that to use loans for purely unproductive expenditure is to court indefinite financial stringency. And she is urged, simultaneously with the meeting of pressing needs, to make an earnest effort to develop those resources of the country which, if handled in a businesslike manner, would ultimately become fruitful sources of revenue to the Government. Thus, in course of time, not only would China be able to repay the principal and interest of her foreign loans, but would be able to liquidate her own indemnity debts and would have at her command the money required for gradual internal development on sound lines. The unexploited mineral wealth of China is incalculable, and if she chose to work it would undoubtedly become a very rich nation. There would be no need to add to the burden of the people. But without foreign aid her wealth will remain below ground and the foreigner will not come forth except under fair conditions. It is well-known that the mining regulations and the attitude of the people together form a serious obstacle to development. By Article IX. of the Mackay Treaty, the Chinese Government undertook to "recast its mining rules in such a way as, while promoting the interests of China, shall offer no impediment to the attraction of foreign capital or place foreign capitalists at a greater disadvantage than they would be under generally accepted foreign relations." The regulations that were issued in 1902 and 1907, however, were quite unacceptable to the foreign Governments, and although a re-draft was subsequently put forward, the proposals made by China were regarded as impracticable. These have not been modified though the development of the natural resources of the country that are now dormant would provide all the money so badly required. Recently the Chinese Customs Department published a "Production Map," revealing the potentialities of the country and the profits awaiting the working of petroleum in North Shensi, Kansu and Szechuan, the variety of minerals in the Manchurian mountains and the Kansu highlands, the copper and salt of Northern Yunnan. But China has too little faith in herself or in the foreigner to do more than touch an isolated outcrop.

Baron von Richthofen estimates that in China there is an area of 419,000 square miles underlaid with coal, of which six hundred thousand million tons are anthracite and that the single province of Shensi could supply the whole world with coal for a thousand years. Add to this practically inexhaustible quantities of iron ore and there are the two products on which material greatness largely depends. Yet the Chinese disdain mining and manufactures. Their industrial awaking would check the growing impoverishment of the people and in checking it increase their demands and add to outside trade. "Remember," observes a home paper, dealing with the subject, "an increased average annual income of only five shillings per head in China means a probable increased trade to the world at large in China or out of it of about a hundred millions sterling." The effect of the awakening of China, therefore, will be felt outside the Republic, for it will provide European and American manufacturers and exporters with such a market as at present one can only dream of. "It will replace the valuable lost markets of those parts of Latin America and Africa which the greed of so-called civilised men has caused to go back, by exterminating the natives, thereby leaving no one to till the ground and produce the exports, without which no country can flourish to-day." The Chinaman is described as a born trader, a keen merchant, pleasant to deal with, honest, reliable and a regular payer. When China awakes, it is asseverated, her children will need no lessons how to trade, nor for anything else much. When once their standard of life starts to rise and their wants increase and multiply their increased consumption of articles of trade becomes first considerable and then enormous. The Chinese in Malaya illustrate the fact. They have taken kindly to wealth and know how to employ it in reasonable comfort, tasteful luxury, in sport and philanthropy, and as they have progressed in Malaya, so they will in their own country.

The new China will offer unequalled opportunities for the expansion of trade, and it is anticipated will shortly outstrip all other countries as a buyer and seller and especially as a buyer. The awakening has begun. Cotton and flour-mills are springing up in various parts of the country. Small native-owned iron foundries machine shops with European machinery are being established along the coast and river and railway. During the decade 1896-1905, it is shown—a period which included two wars, several farmers and many sporadic outbreaks—the net value of the foreign trade of country increased eighty per cent. The first great trade rush is expected to be in railway material, the provision of which is an absolute necessity for China to work her immense mineral deposits and through them will come the development of her commercial possibilities. But so far progress is slow and must so continue until Yuan Shih k'ai, president and Dr. Sun Yat-sen have awakened their colleagues and got them into line in their views as to the best and readiest means of unearthing the wealth which has been hidden away for centuries.

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BODH GAYA. The new report of the Archæological Survey of India contains some instructive notes on Bodh Gaya, from the pen of the late Dr. Bloch. He regarded it as almost an irony of fate that one of the most ancient and most sacred objects of religious worship in India—the Bodhi tree at Bodh Gaya is a pipal tree, "ficus religiosa," the eternal enemy of the Archæological Department of India, so far as its labours are concerned with the conservation of ancient monuments. It seems it is open to doubt if that sacred tree, or any off-shoot of the old tree even, would have still survived up to the present day, but for the fact that it belongs to that "gens æterna" of the Indian flora called "pipala," for tradition and history both tell us that its existence has not always been so peaceful and undisturbed as it is in the present time. The Mahomedans did it no harm for, says Dr. Bloch, "the object which led those wild sons of the Central Asian desert to the destruction and desecration of so many a famous temple in India was not only religious zeal. I am afraid we should be over-estimating them if we did not admit that a certain delight in plunder may have helped to swell the army of Bakhtiyar Khilji, when he made his first inroad into Behar and Bengal, towards the close of the twelfth century A. D. We know that he plundered and destroyed the famous monastery of Uddandapura, the present Behar; but although the journey from there to Bodh Gaya is not more than fifty miles, he did not proceed further, for the simple reason that a pipal tree certainly was no object worth looting." Tradition says that attempts to destroy the tree were futile and considering that it was only the other day we in Bombay discovered the means of killing the plant when it attacked the plinth of local monuments, we may well believe that its resistance to antiquated treatment secured for it the credit of sacred origin. Asoka and Sasanka cut down the Bodh Gaya tree, the former describing its worship is a despicable and useless rite, unproductive of any results. But Purnavarma "by pious efforts brought the tree back to life and in one night it became above ten feet high." In the opinion of Dr. Bloch, the Buddhists selected the tree as a sacred object of their religion merely on account of its previous sanctity and not for any special reason connected with the spiritual career of their deified teacher. Dr. Bloch did not question that part of the Buddhist tradition, which tells us that Buddha's enlightenment, after years of severe struggle and painful austerities, did not happen at Bodh Gaya, but he could not help "feeling reluctant to believe that Buddha really should have pointed to a pipal tree as the very spot, where this important event had occurred to him." And this feeling was strengthened by taking into consideration the traditional history of the bodhi as known to us from Buddhist literature.

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BACK BAY RECLAMATION. A Press Note published yesterday explains a modification of the Back Bay Reclamation scheme propounded by Government at the beginning of last year. As most people are aware, Mr. Kidd, of Lowther, Kidd, and Company, spent last cold season here, sinking borings in Back Bay with a view to ascertaining the depths to which it would be necessary to go for foundations, and investigating Back Bay in order to discover the amount of mud which would be available for filling in the area between the proposed seawall and the present line of shore. The results of Mr. Kidd's investigations proved eminently satisfactory and we find it has been conclusively established that there is available more than three times the quantity required, all suitable for making up land and more than half being eminently suitable for this purpose and for economical transportation to the site. Under the amended scheme, as will be found from reference to the Note, published in another column, it is proposed to reclaim an area of 1,145 acres. A provisional plan has been prepared, which provides a recreation ground or park of 205 acres and gardens of forty-nine acres larger than suggested in the original plan. This in turn is subject to reconsideration by an expert in town-planning and it will probably be found desirable to reduce the area of the park so as to set free an extra area of fifty-five acres for building purposes. The reference to an expert is an excellent provision and it is to be hoped too that Government will exercise a strict supervision over the architecture of both main and by-roads that we may not have a repetition on a large scale of that over-crowded quarter now known as Cuffe parade. It is to be hoped too that the plans—and with them, for convenience' sake, the design for the Apollo Bunder erection will be exhibited in some place of public resort for inspection and opinion. We are in favour of asking for competitive designs for both these works. Reference to the town-planning expert can be made afterwards. From a financial point of view, the new scheme promises better results than the schemes of 1911, and there appears to be no reason to delay operations—if only the Government of India will deal with it without unnecessary delay and accord its sanction as soon as it is able to under stand what is proposed.

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THE ANTI-CASTE CRUSADE. We are glad to call attention to the special campaign, which the Aryan Brotherhood is preparing to open against the caste system, a campaign which is to be commence with a four days' conference in Bombay early in the coming month. Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, as president of the Brotherhood, is taking a prominent part in the necessary organisation, and his name should be enough to commend the occasion to all enlightened Hindus. We hope that these will assemble at the conference in their numbers, that it will be found possible to do more than record a long series of speeches and addresses, and that something of practical value may be evolved. At first sight there may not appear much of practical value in the effort, but we think that if those who go to the conference are prepared to take up a long and tedious task in the right spirit, something may be done to hasten a little the slow wheels of progress. No individual demonstration such as this can do anything against a system of such antiquity and sanctity as that of caste. All it can hope to do is to awake into active effort many whose sympathies are in the right direction, but who have been content to do nothing as yet beyond setting an unostentatious example. If the conference can rouse these to vigour, and can point out the channels into which that vigour may be effectively poured, it will do something, which will probably have little effect in the present, but may have great effect in coming years. The only real and ruthless enemy of caste is education. We must wait for the universal spread of education before we can hope for the death of caste. In the meantime we can do little, but that little is worth doing. A circular which has been issued over the name of Sir Narayen Chandavarkar points out that the present is an opportune time for such an effort, seeing that there is a steadily growing sense in the community that the Shastras present ideals of life and conduct, which are in harmony with the progressive tendencies and requirements of modern civilisation. It is doubtless on such lines that progress will more surely be found. A reformer, who adopts such a basis for his propaganda, is more likely to gain a hearing, and even a sympathetic hearing, than he who founds his appeal on that agnosticism which so many advanced Indians have adopted.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF RHODESIA. A further important constitutional change seems to be pending in South Africa, although whether the sphere of the Union Government is to be extended is another matter, which is not at present clear. The settlers of Rhodesia are very anxious to obtain a larger share in the government of the country than they at present enjoy, but they do not, at present at any rate, feel disposed to become part of the Union, if they can avoid it. As for the Chartered Company, opinion seems to be very strong that it should not be allowed to continue its rule after the date next year, when its charter expires. Full acknowledgment is made of what has been done for the country by the Company, but at the same time it is believed that the system of administration pursued up to the present has proved a hindrance to the progress of development, and that the time has arrived when this system should be supplanted by a form of government in which those, who bear the cost of the administration, should have a larger share in the direction of its affairs and should exercise full control over the revenue and expenditure of the country. To achieve these ends an appeal is to be made, it is stated by a London correspondent, to the Imperial Government to grant Rhodesia responsible government, similar to that enjoyed by the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony before the Union. Should this appeal not meet at once with a favourable response, the Government will be asked in the alternative to establish *pro tem.* representative government on the most advanced principles of Crown Colony government. Even with the limitations inseparable from such a system the reform party feel that it would be preferable to the existing rule. Some of the chief objections, which the settlers raise against the present system are that the Company contributes nothing towards the cost of administration, that all departments of the Government and the Civil Service are controlled by the Company, who have free use of some of them; and that the assets of the Company are policed free of cost. It must not be forgotten, however, that the Company has at times allocated considerable sums towards the maintenance of some of these services. What reception such proposal is likely to receive, we do not know, but we should think that the creators of "a United South Africa" would scarcely care to make such an open confession as that its peoples are still disunited after all.

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THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the homeward mails of the 12th instant, arrived at Aden, at 6-30 p.m., on Wednesday.

# WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

### THEIR MAJESTIES.

THE King is now back at Balmoral with the Queen. He has just missed Prince Albert, who has returned to Dartmouth for his last term before going to sea. Prince Henry and Prince George have returned to St. Peter's Court School at Broadstairs, so that the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary are now the only ones of the Royal young people left with their parents, except little Prince John, who remains with his nurses at Altnaguibsach, the lodge above Loch Muich. The Queen has been much further afield than usual during her sojourn at Balmoral this time. The other day, as I told you, she motored to Aberdeen to visit the Children's Hospital. This week, during the King's absence, and whilst the Prince of Wales was out stalking, the Queen, with Princess Mary, and attended by Lord Esher and Mr. Sydney Greville, motored to Fyvie Castle to lunch with Lord and Lady Leith. Afterwards Her Majesty was shown all over the Castle, which is one of the finest of the old fortified strongholds of Scotland, and contains many interesting Stuart relics, some associated with Mary Queen of Scots. The Queen also visited the lovely gardens and the fifteenth century church, where Lord and Lady Leith have placed a beautiful memorial window to the memory of their only son, who died of enteric fever, whilst serving with his regiment, the Royal Dragoons in the Boer War. The Queen planted a copper beech-tree in the grounds to commemorate her visit, and she also received a great ovation from the school children of the district drawn up near the church. The Parish Minister of Fyvie was presented to the Queen, as well as Lord Leith's factor and Her Majesty entered into conversation with both of them. Colonel and Mrs. Rosdew Burn, the latter Lord and Lady Leith's only surviving child, helped to do the honours to the Queen and their daughter Miss Lorna Burn as well as their two sons were present.

### CHIEF SCOUT'S BRIDE.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, K.C.B., authorises the announcement of his engagement to Miss Olave St. Clair Soames, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Soames, of Lilliput, Dorset. The wedding will take place about Christmas. Miss Olave Soames has received numerous congratulatory messages at her home, Gray Rigg, in Lilliput, which affords a fine look out over Poole Harbour. She is a vivacious brunette, of twenty-three, tall and slim, and has won the admiration of a wide circle of friends by accomplishments in a variety of outdoor sports. The hero of Mafeking and Chief Scout is fifty-four, showing still the vitality of a much younger man. Miss Soames, last year, visited the West Indies, and General Baden-Powell happened to be there at the same time. "We were in America," he remarked to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "on Washington's birthday, February 22, which is curiously enough the date of my fiancee's birthday and that of my own."

### MEN AND WOMEN.

It has been alleged that the read justment of society on a proper basis of the relation between man and woman would lead to social confusion, chief of which would be a refusal of woman to enter into the married state; and a falling-of the birth-rate would, of course, be the result. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing, but it tickles the ears of the grounding. The fear that marriage would fall into desuetude has no terrors for the biologist, the sociologist, or the philosopher—that is not so long as men and women remain what they are to-day. No law of man, no convention of society, no teaching or preaching—nothing, in short, that is artificial will exercise the slightest influence against a fundamental law of nature, and nature has ordained that man and woman shall marry. That there may be a decrease in the birth-rate as the result of woman's intellectual emancipation is not at all improbable, nor would that be the greatest evil to befall the world. It is, of course, the fashion to-day to gauge everything by quantity and to be indifferent to quality; yet the future of the race and the present happiness of a people rest on certain qualities rather than mere numbers. Would an irremediable evil be done, if the world like a tired field, were allowed to lie fallow for a season or two? I think not. When sham civilisation has been succeeded by scientific, parents who bring malformed children into the world, or those with the seeds of disease in their puny bodies, will be held in contempt, and the death of a child in infancy will be regarded, not as a visitation of God, but as a defiance of the laws of nature and heredity. It is probable that the birth-rate will fall, because women will contract marriage later and more rationally. Marriage then will no longer be a woman's "mission" any more than it is to-day man's "mission," so that women will be enabled to enjoy the same power of selection as men do, and they will be governed by their intellect in making a decision. The result may be fewer children, but they will be happier, more virile, and more intellectual children, and there will be fewer heartaches. There will be fewer mothers to mourn a memory; fewer fathers to know the agony of having given life only to see it taken away.

### THE PERFECT COMRADE.

In an age of cheap cynicism, with the spirit of incredulity pervading even the playgrounds of romance, there is a growing tendency to mock at the sanctity of the marriage vow, and flippant young persons with a whole wilderness of inexperience behind them write glibly of the pitfalls that await the young wife, warn her of the disillusions to come, and, in short try to rob marriage of all its glamour. They appear to look on a husband as a very selfish and exacting individual whose chief occupation and recreation would seem to be that of lying to his wife and although with delightful inconsequence the sage of old declared "that all men are liars," the process must be surely too fatiguing in the stress of modern life to become a fixed habit, so that we may hope crystaline troth sometimes escapes. Speaking seriously, however, it seems to me a pity, a very great pity, that so much arrant nonsense is talked about marriage and its attendant woes. All this cheap clap-trap written about lonely, disappointed wives' feet of clay," the selfishness of the mere man, with a hundred more hyperbolical expressions, is to be deprecated. We live in an age of hurry and stress, and often, through carelessness, we are in danger of losing some of the most precious things of life. But do let us keep a few of our ideals and beliefs. Do not let us be cheated into thinking marriage changes the perfect lover into the wedded despot, or that by putting on the wedding ring the woman changes into an unpaid servant, or, still worse a fettered slave. Those who know the joys of true comradeship can afford to laugh at such shallow folly, but those who believe the measure of a nation's prosperity is determined by its ideal of love feel that as constant drippings wear away a stone, so all this inconsequent babbling about the chains of matrimony will, in time, affect the ideals and aims of our young people, and that home life must, in consequence, suffer, since home is the pivot of love.

If men and women were more honest with themselves and each other, there would be less rivalry, less jealousy, less lack of generosity towards another's failings, and certainly more of that perfect comradeship which marriage was designed to be. Men and women are not demi-gods or angels, but every sordid frailty of humanity is etherealised by the love poem which may be made of every married life when true comradeship knits the two together. The very essence of the perfect union is progress, but it must be hand-in-hand, step by step, together. The man who thrills to his heart's core as he promises to love and cherish the woman at his side, and she who in turn vows to honour and obey, must each recognise that life must be upwards and onwards, each helping the other, each supplying some lack of the other, willing to love and be loved, forgive and be forgiven, until the pinnacle of the perfect union is reached. Do we women realise to the full what we may achieve? Do we understand that patience is infinite, that love is of God, and that the to-be of life will bring us all our souls crave if we rest content with nothing but the highest, but that here and now our life immortal has begun? Guarding each other's ideal with almost passionate reverence, self-sacrificing, infinitely sympathetic, with unwavering trust in the comrade, whose hands we hold, who shall say what influence we may bring to bear upon those who shall come after?

### ONLY A TEA-CADDY!

The story is told of a lady who, hoping to benefit by the will of a relative, felt disconsolate when she heard that all that was left her was a tea-caddy. Yet in that she found a treasure indeed. It was an old Sheraton caddy with a beautiful cut glass sugar-bowl, two fine old tea-boxes, and a charming little silver measuring spoon. There was nothing especially remarkable about this caddy except that it rattled. However, closer scrutiny revealed a secret double-bottom and there between the wood, she found a layer of bright golden guineas. Caddies have often been made the receptacles of valued treasures for they were handy places in which to stow away jewels, which for greater security, were often concealed among the tea-leaves, the tea itself being so precious that it was usually kept under lock and key. At first it was stowed away in small bottles or tea-poys; then English cabinet-makers hit upon the happy plan of devising a receptacle, which, while serving every purpose of the original boxes in which tea was despatched from China, provided the careful housewife with a caddy in which the leaves, then so costly, could be kept from pilferers. It is from the Malayian word "kati" the name of the little rough wooden cases in which tea was imported into this country, that "caddy" comes. "Young Hyson" was an early blend and the "kati" in which it came over was known as a "Bombay box." The caddy, as it was called, was soon divided, two compartments being formed—one for black, and the other for green tea. There is something very pleasing about the old-world models with beautiful inlaid lids; they were intended for the side-board, and generally corresponded with the furniture; thus at first walnut was used—seldom oak—then mahogany became popular. The plain wood was afterwards relieved by inlays of satinwood and bands of holly or tulip wood, to which was added the decorative shell-work of Sheraton. Some of the caddies made when Hepplewhite had effected such a marked change in furniture are thought by some to have been the best. Most of these caddies were lined with velvet, salmon pink being the favourite colour; the receptacles for the tea itself were, however, lined with lead or tin-foil. In later years caddies of more fanciful types were made, and some remarkable tortoiseshell and papiermache boxes were produced, so that it is quite possible to gather together a very interesting collection, about which much can be told over the tea-table. A general collection, however, must be left for the favoured ones, the ordinary person being content with "just a few," especially treasuring family relics. It must not be supposed, however, that tea-caddies were exclusively confined to the work of the cabinet-maker, for there were many very charming specimens in silver, richly decorated with fine bead-work pattern ornament. The charming riband and wreath festoons varied with little urns, and the beautiful devices so cunningly executed by the silversmiths of the Georgian periods, were indeed delightful. They had opportunities which carried them beyond the cabinet-maker, for they added the pretty little decorative spoons afterwards deemed inseparable from the caddy, whatever the material of which it was composed. When looking at the caddy, we can recall the days when it was made, and the amusements and delights of those who resorted to famous pleasure places like Vauxhall Ranelagh, and the Cremorne Gardens, where tea-drinking became the fashion. From them sprang up many other places of amusement, and in consequence of the new fashion of drinking tea, instead of partaking of cakes and ale, there was a general remodelling of the catering departments at Sadler's Wells, Bagnigge Wells, and other places of resort. The Apollo Gardens in Westminster was a great place of resort for tea-drinking. There were little alcoves the walls of which were covered over with pictures; later musical entertainments were provided. Writing at the close of the eighteenth century, the Prussian D'Archenholz, in his account of England, observes:—"The English take a great delight in the public gardens, near the metropolis where they assemble and drink tea together in the open air. The number of these in the neighbourhood of the capital is amazing, and the order, regularity, neatness, and even elegance of them are truly admirable. They are, however, very rarely frequented by people of fashion; but the middle and lower ranks go there often, and seem much delighted with the music of an organ, which is usually played in an adjoining building." Tea drinking was in Victorian days a formidable matter, and when the table was set with those marvellous Rockingham and Derby tea-sets, it was indeed a gorgeous affair, although to many there is a much greater charm about the unceremonious afternoon teas of the present time—one of the fashions that England has given to France in the shape of the popular "Five o'clock."

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## DEATH OF MR. E. M. SLATER.

We regret to hear of the death in London of Mr Edward Murray Slater, formerly agent of the Bank of Bengal in Bombay. Mr. Slater, who left the country about ten years ago, was known to be in excellent health a few weeks ago, and the news of his death comes as a surprise. While in Bombay, Mr. Slater, with his wife, who was previously known as Miss Ellerby, M.D., was associated with many philanthropic institutions and learned societies.

Mr. Salter came out to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, in January, 1869, and was appointed Agent at Bombay, in September 1880, which appointment he held until January, 1903, at which time he retired from the Bank's service. In 1888 he officiated as Deputy Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank. He was very much esteemed both by Europeans and Indians, and took an active part in the social welfare of the community at large. His son, Mr. Owen Slater, lately passed into the Royal Engineers, and is expected to arrive in India shortly.

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THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Mongolia," with the outward mails of the 4th instant, passed Suez at 7-30 a.m., yesterday.

# THE BALKAN WAR.

## BULGARIA, SERVIA AND GREECE JOIN.

## MONTENEGRINS OBTAIN FURTHER SUCCESS.

## BERANA CAPTURED WITH FOURTEEN GUNS AND 700 PRISONERS.

## POSSIBILITIES OF MEDIATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Powers generally are prepared to acquiesce in a conference, when the time comes. A strong feeling prevails in diplomatic circles in London that the time for some form of mediation will be possible within a few weeks, after the first decisive battle between the Turks and the Bulgarians.

A prolonged meeting of the Cabinet took place to-day, mainly to consider the Balkan crisis.

COURTESY TO PRISONERS.

PODGORITZA, Oct. 16.

King Nicholas, receiving the Turkish officers, who had been captured, praised their heroic defence of Detchitch and Tuzi, and assured them of his knightly hospitality during their stay. He shook hands with them, and gave permission for them to carry their arms.

GREEK PESSIMISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The thinking classes in Greece are sceptical as to the wisdom of the war. They doubt whether anybody except Bulgaria will profit even if they are victorious. Moreover, the Greek Army and Navy are not believed to be ready for action, and the Navy is described as greatly inferior to the Turkish Fleet, which the peace at Ouchy has released.

ANOTHER MONTENEGRIN CAPTURE.

PODGORITZA, Oct. 17.

The Montenegrins captured Berana, yesterday, taking fourteen guns and 700 prisoners. The Montenegrin losses in the final assault were ten killed and thirty wounded.

PODGORITZA, Oct. 17.

The surrender of Berana was preceded by severe fighting yesterday evening. The Montenegrins stormed the heights of Rogaie and entrenched themselves for the night. The battle was resumed at dawn. Meanwhile a division under General Voivoditch broke the Turkish lines to the east, and surrounded the town upon which the white flag was then hoisted.

Seven thousand Turks and Albanians escaped during the night. Twelve hundred Turks surrendered. Fourteen Krupp guns with munitions intact, and two months' food supply were captured.

The population weeping with joy, welcomed the Montenegrins, whom they called their deliverers from the subjection of centuries.

The Montenegrins, prior to their entry, sang the *Te Deum* in the adjacent historic Servian monastery at Gjourgievi Utoubovi.

The hospital accommodation in Montenegro is terribly defective. There is also the serious problem of how to feed the thousands of prisoners.

THE FIGHT AT TARRABOSCH.

While the Montenegrin victories are indisputable, the Turkish reports of one severe repulse suffered by the Montenegrins with much loss, are corroborated from independent sources. This occurred on the night of the 11th, during the attack on the fortifications of Tarrabosch, when the Montenegrins in close order were exposed by searchlights, and mown down in hundreds.

ACTIVITY ON BEHALF OF HOSPITALS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.

Turkish women, under the auspices of the Red Crescent Society, are actively making garments and bandages for the hospitals. They are also canvassing houses for funds, which are being generously supported. The foreign communities are actively helping.

Lady Lowther, wife of the British Ambassador, is organising a relief fund for the wives and children of wounded soldiers, and the German Embassy has offered a wing of the building to accommodate the wounded. The wife of the French Ambassador is organising aid in the French Colony.

Mr. Rockhill, the American Ambassador, on behalf of the American Red Cross Society, has wired to the State Department asking for special credit, and inviting private subscriptions from America.

The Turkish War Office has accepted the offer of a Turkish woman to act as nurse in the Military Hospital.

Lord Rothschild, on behalf of the British Red Cross Society, is appealing for a special fund to succour the belligerents.

## BULGARIA AND SERVIA FIGHT.

### Ottoman Armies Ordered to Advance.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Turkish Ministers have left Belgrade Sofia. It expected that hostilities will ence at the end of the week.

representatives of the Confederacy at antinople have not yet received instrucs regarding their departure.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Porte has declared war on Bulgaria and Servia.

LATER.

Hostilities have begun on the Bulgarian and Servian frontiers. The Porte has ordered Ottoman armies to advance.

Official telegrams state that there was an exchange of shots all day on the 15th inst. on the Turco-Bulgarian frontier. Fighting was resumed next day in the vicinity of Djumaibala. There has been fighting between the troops and Bulgarian bands in the Vilayet of Salonika, where the Bulgarians have been cutting the wires. Greek bands tried to cross the frontier into Epirus, but were repulsed.

It is stated in Bukharest that Varna and Burgas are being hastily fortified in expectation of a Turkish naval attack: A steamer, which has arrived at Costanza, reports that she observed three warships off the coast.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

A telegram from Athens, timed noon, states that hostilities have begun.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.

Their passports have been handed to the Servian and Bulgarian Ministers.

It is generally anticipated that a fight between the Turkish and Greek navies for predominance at sea will be one of the first features of the war.

The Greek Minister announces this morning that two Greek gun-boats have succeeded in reaching Vonitza, after running the gauntlet of the Turkish forts at Prevesa.

BUKHAREST, Oct. 17.

Bulgaria has detained the Rumanian steamer "Princess Marie", which was hired by Turkey to convey refugees from Varna. Rumania has instructed the Legation at Sofia to protest, and to demand the release of the steamer.

## PEACE TERMS FOR TRIPOLI.

ROME, Oct. 16.

The newspapers here state that the Turco-Italian Treaty provides for the nomination by the Sultan of a representative, who will watch Turkish interests at headquarters in Tripoli, and be paid by Italy. Religious officials will be nominated by the Sheikh-ul-Islam as they are in Bosnia. The Sultan also agrees to introduce reforms in the Archipelago.

## BIG MEETING IN MADRAS.

### Great Enthusiasm for Turkey's Cause.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

Scenes of great enthusiasm were witnessed yesterday, when the Mahomedan community of Madras assembled to consider the present situation in Turkey, and to adopt resolutions of sympathy and moral co-operation with her present difficulties. Several thousands of Mahomedans were present. There were delegates from all parts of the Presidency.

The Hon. Nawab Syed Mahomed, Saib Bahadur, was voted to the chair.

The meeting opened with prayer by Moulana Moulvi Syed Jamaluddin Saib, Effendi Kadre of Bagdad. Moulvi Fakir Saib then announced the receipt of telegrams from many places in the Presidency, sympathising with the Turks in their present crisis.

The Hon'ble Nawab Syed Mahomed made an impressive speech, in the course of which he traced the history of the Islamic world and the attitude of the European Powers towards the remnant of Islamic kingdoms. The British nation, the chairman said, could not forget the loyalty of the Mussalmans, and as Turkey was the greatest Muslim Power, he hoped, she would do her best to put an end to this most atrocious and unjust war.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—That this mass meeting of the Muslims of South India, deplores the present attitude of most of the Christian Powers of Europe towards the Turkish Empire, and strongly protests against the unrighteous declaration of war by the Balkan States. The meeting heartily sympathies with H.I.M. the Sultan and the Turkish nation in their present difficulties, and sincerely trusts that no pains will be spared by the Turkish army to give a good account of itself in the battle-field, so as to silence the voice of the Confederacy. This meeting, while fully acknowledging the good offices of the British Government in the interest of peace in the Balkans, earnestly appeals to it and to the British nation effectually to raise their powerful voices against an unrighteous war, which has horrified all right-thinking men and convulsed the Muslim world.

This meeting considers it to be its imperative duty to protest against the continued presence of Russian troops in Persia, and earnestly appeals to the British Government to save that cradle of ancient culture and civilization from falling into the hands of Russia, whose recent atrocities at Tabriz and Mashed have sent a thrill of horror throughout Asia, and to keep its solemn pledges by maintaining the independence and integrity of that ancient empire. That this meeting resolves that in addition to the daily prayers, special prayers be offered on three successive Fridays in the mosques throughout the Presidency, for the victory of the Turkish arms and the prosperity of the Ottoman Empire. That this meeting thankfully acknowledges the services rendered by the Hon'ble Dr. A. A. M. Soharawardy in connection with the organisation of the Red Crescent Society in India, and calls upon the local Red Crescent Society to take immediate action for the collection of funds for transmission to Constantinople for the aid of the Turkish sick and wounded.

When this resolution was being moved great enthusiasm was displayed by the audience. A boy of about 10 years got up from the assembly and handed over one small scent bottle taken as his subscription to the local Red Crescent Society. The bottle was put to auction, and the Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Kudus, Badsha Saib, purchased it for Rs. 50, and distributed the scent among the audience. This boy's example was copied by others, who came forward one by one. More than Rs. 12,000 was realised in the hall.

Moulvi Mahshud Ali Saib then delivered an eloquent speech appealing for support of the audience, and removing his hat from his head he remarked that he would be amply repaid for his trouble if his cap was filled with subscriptions, and certain gentleman from the crowd asked him to give away his cap and turban to the society. The same was auctioned, and was purchased for Rs. 150.

It is intended to start a fast railway service both ways between Bombay and Madras, for the carriage of the weekly overland mails and passengers. This may eventually result in the Burma mails taking the Madras route.

## TODDY IN CEYLON.

### Restrictive Measures Urged by Whitehall.

### QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ferens and Sir John Roberts asked long questions with reference to the issue of toddy licences in Ceylon, on the basis of a public demand for the liquor, as shown by existing illicit sales. They asked whether over 200 licences had thus been put up to auction and had failed to secure purchasers, and what was the explanation of the Government's action in trying to issue more licenses than were required.

Mr. Harcourt said that even if the facts were as stated, the fact that the licences were not sold did not prove that there was no consumption of toddy in the villages concerned. He would enquire into the matter.

"I recently impressed upon the Governor," Mr. Harcourt continued, "the great desirability of reducing the consumption of intoxicants by raising the retail prices of toddy and arrack, as soon as the traffic was completely under the control of Government. Until that control is complete it is necessary to proceed cautiously, in order not to encourage illicit sales. I therefore do not propose to take further action at present. I received a memorial from a body of Buddhist priests with reference to the increase of toddy taverns, and I am now corresponding with the Governor on the question of making arrangements for consulting local opinion in connection with the issue of licences. I regret that the fact that Buddhism forbids the use of intoxicants does not prevent some Sinhalese from consuming large quantities."

## NEW GERMAN AMBASSADOR

### Advocate of Anglo-German Amity Chosen.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.

Prince Lichnowsky, a member of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, has been appointed Ambassador in London. The Prince retired from diplomacy, when he succeeded to the title. He has been an advocate of Anglo-German amity.

## MR. ROOSEVELT.

### One of his Ribs Found to be Fractured.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Mr. Roosevelt had a good sleep yesterday, and his condition has improved. Reporters and telegraphists are camping in the corridor of the hospital.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

It has been ascertained that the bullet fractured one of Mr. Roosevelt's ribs.

## THE AUSTRIAN NAVY.

### Extra Credits of Two Millions Passed.

VIENNA, Oct. 16.

Both the Austrian and Hungarian delegations have passed extra credits of nearly two millions sterling as asked for. Admiral Montecuccoli, Minister of Marine, informed the Austrian delegation that Austria-Hungary's position as a Mediterranean Power ought to be emphasized by the creation of a strong navy.

## THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 16.

The Army estimates, for 1913, show an increase of five and a quarter million sterling.

## MEXICAN REBELLION.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Mexican rebels, commanded by General Diaz, a nephew of the ex-President, have seized Vera Cruz.

## THE MINE DISASTER.

LAUNCESTON, Oct. 16.

Fourteen men have been rescued from the 1,000 ft. level, where there are still 37 alive. Forty-one were found dead at the 850 ft. level.

LAUNCESTON, Oct. 17.

Thirty-seven men have been brought up unhurt from the 1,000 ft. level. Ten more bodies have been found at the 850 ft. level. Seventeen men are missing.

The death-roll is 42.

## THE CESAREWITCH.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

In the Cesarewitch, Tootles led from the start, followed by Warlingham, Winthorpe, Crown Jewel and Candy Tuft. Descending the hill Warlingham came right away easily. Crown Jewel was fourth.

## DISCOUNT RATE.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The rate of discount has been raised to 5 per cent.

## TARIFF REFORM.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

At a second dinner given at Grosvenor House on behalf of the Imperial fund to prosecute the Tariff Reform campaign, £60,000 was subscribed.

## IRRIGATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

On the return from leave of Mr. W. B. Gordon, Secretary, Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr. Nethersole, Inspector-General of Irrigation, proceeds on a tour lasting practically the whole of the cold weather. All the provinces, in which irrigation works exist, will be visited and the projects in course of being carried out will be inspected.

## THE INDIAN POST OFFICE.

### Huge Amount of Business Transacted.

### AMOUNT OF PROFIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 17.

The annual report of the Post Office in India for the year 1911-12 has been issued. The following figures give some idea of the magnitude of the business of the Indian Post Office at the present time.

At the close of 1911-12, the numerical strength of its staff was 92,755, the number of post offices open was 18,801 and the mileage of mail lines was 153,395, representing an annual travel of over 132 millions of miles. During the year nearly 965 1-2 millions of articles including nearly 22 millions of registered articles, were sent out for delivery. Stamps worth nearly £1,700,000 were sold for postal purposes, and nearly 27 1-4 million money orders representing a total value of nearly 32 1-2 million pounds sterling were issued. A sum of over 6 1-3 million pounds was realised on account of tradesmen and others through the value payable system. Over 1 3-4 million insured articles, representing a total insured value of nearly 31 3-4 million pounds, were posted, while the amount, which had to be paid as compensation was only £1,091. Pensions to the amount of more than £183,400 were disbursed to native military pensioners. A sum of £54,375 was collected at the cost of the Post Office, on account of Customs duty on parcels and letters from abroad. 9,562 lbs. of quinine were sold to the public and over 7,213 millions of Telegraph messages were sent from the Telegraph offices, under the control of the Post Office, representing a total revenue of £280,636 as compared with Postal expenditure of £88,778 on account of such offices.

On the 31st March, 1912, there had been 1,500,834 accounts opened in the Savings Bank with a total balance of over 12 1-2 million pounds sterling. Government Promissory Notes of the nominal value of £517,153 were in the custody of the Accountant-General, Post Office and Telegraphs, and 22,075 active postal life insurance policies, with an aggregate assurance of £2,022,532, were issued.

The total revenue and expenditure for the year after making the various administration adjustments amounted to £2,159,200 and £2,059,356 respectively.

The report adds:—The shortest time occupied in the transit of mails from London to Bombay was 13 days 5 hours and 45 minutes, while the average time for the year was 13 days 9 hours and 35 minutes. In the opposite direction, that is from Bombay to London, the quickest transit was 12 days 22 hours and 45 minutes, the average time for the year being 13 days 9 hours and 10 minutes.

## MADRAS ADVOCATE GENERAL.

### Mr. Corbet Enrolled on the Ceylon Bar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct.

Mr. F. H. M. Corbet was to-day enrolled as Advocate of Ceylon Supreme Court (Colombo) before the Chief Justice, the Hon'ble A. G. Lascelles and Justice W. Pereira. The Court was crowded with lawyers and other interested spectators. After oaths had been administered the Chief Justice said that it was a source of great pleasure to him to welcome Mr. Corbet on his admission as Advocate of the Supreme Court. He referred to his and his family's associations with Ceylon and on behalf of himself and his colleagues on the bench offered him very warm welcome. Mr. James Vanlangenberg, K. C., acting Attorney General, expressed to Mr. Corbet cordial greetings of the Bar, and referred to the concession Mr. Corbet obtained enabling Ceylon advocates to be admitted as members of the English Bar. Mr. Corbet, in reply, said, he was deeply sensible of the welcome given to him.

## KARACHI IMPROVEMENTS.

### To be Inspected by Mr. Finney.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 17.

The Hon. Mr. S. Finney, C. I. E., of the Railway Board, will arrive in Karachi on the 26th instant and remain here till the morning of the 31st instant. Mr. Finney will confer with the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and will inspect the railway terminal arrangements and the new Port Trust yards and wharves etc.

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINAGAR, Oct. 17.

On Tuesday, Their Excellencies visited Meshai and Shalaner gardens. After lunch Their Excellencies motored to the hatcheries at Harwar and inspected the monster trout.

H. E. the Viceroy left for Draphama, 4 miles further up the valley, where he will remain till Saturday for stag shooting. Her Excellency remains at Harwar camp till Saturday.

## FATAL ACCIDENT AT PARADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 17.

At Hyderabad (Sind) yesterday, about 8 a. m, while the 59th Battery was on parade a driver by name Ferguson fell from his horse and was run over by a gun carriage and died on the spot. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death recorded.

## THE SAVARA RISING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARLAKIMEDI, Oct. 17.

Sampro Savara, the leader in the recent rising of the Savara tribesmen, has been convicted before the District Magistrate and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment under section 506 I. P. C., and the rising has collapsed, the majority of the tribesmen disappearing into the inner forests. The reserve police have now returned, and no further trouble is anticipated.

"Incandescent Gas is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom.)

## TROOPS FROM TISET.

### Picturesque Scenes in Calcutta.

### WEALTHY CHINESE LOOTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

There were picturesque scenes at Outram Ghat this morning, when the first batch of Chinese soldiers returning from Tibet, were shipped on board the Apear Line steamer "Japan," which sails for Shanghai to-morrow morning. The men were brought down from Darjeeling by special train, which was transferred to the Port Trust Railway, running along the river to Outram Ghat.

Captain Needham, I. M. S., who speaks Chinese, had charge of the party, none of whom speaks English. The head man of the party was Major Chung, who when serving in Tibet was a general, but has now become for reasons, of which no satisfactory explanation can be obtained, a Major. He was dressed in a uniform of brilliant sky blue and jackboots, with a tightly wound black turban on his head.

The full party numbered 360 men, 12 women, and six children, and the men were divided into three battalions.

There had evidently been at one time some uniformity about their dress, but there was little now. Some had full suits of blue-black or yellow, but the majority were dressed anyhow. Many of the men were wearing trousers of tweed, which had evidently been bought on the road with English-made peaked caps. Some had good boots of the pattern worn by hill people, but others had merely sandals on their feet. A number of men had been very severely wounded, and there was one man with one side of his mouth cut clean away. All the men had money, the proceeds of loot, which they brought from Lhassa and sold in the Bazar at Kalimpong. The money was in notes, and they were very anxious to get it changed into gold. One man went up to Captain Needham, when he got out of the train, and producing 1,200 rupees in notes asked that officer to give him 80 sovereigns for it. The women were very anxious to know whether they would be allowed to go with their husbands, and were told that they would have to pay their own fares. Those, who were married and had children, were arranged for without any difficulty, but others who had evidently been picked up on the way spent an anxious time as the men appeared somewhat reluctant to part with money, and they were not at all particular as to whether they left the women behind or not. But they were ordered by their officers to pay up.

The next batch of about 400 are expected to leave Calcutta by the "Nowsang" on October 31st.

## SIR JAMES MESTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 17.

Replying to the address of welcome from the Lucknow Municipality here yesterday, Sir James Meston said he would endeavour to follow in Sir John Hewett's footsteps, and to manifest no less sincere friendship than his predecessor felt for Lucknow and its institutions. He had every confidence that the Municipality in grading its different requirements would give the first claim to improvements in the health and comfort of the people. His Honour also referred to the rumours about the harmony of the Municipal Board having been at one time disturbed by racial antipathy.

In this connection His Honour said: "I speak as a friend of Hindus and Musalmans alike, when I express to you my firm conviction that Indian racial antagonism is incompatible with public spirit, and with the advancement of the common weal. It is on union, on the sinking of sectarian differences, and on the sacrifice of personal antipathies for attaining the ideal of the common good, that the progress of Municipal liberty and efficiency in India must depend."

## PATHAN RIOT IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA Oct. 17.

The Calcutta Police arrested a notorious Pathan, named Dost Mohamed, who has been deported from his country, and two of his party on charges of rioting, assault and robbery. It is alleged that on Tuesday last Dost Mohamed and his gang entered a shop at Burrabazar, and looted it. The shopkeepers attempted to arrest the Pathans, when a fight ensued in which several shopkeepers were wounded. Inspector Robertson and a large number of constables appeared on the scene, but the Pathans resisted their arrest. After some trouble the police arrested the three Pathans, but the other members of the gang are still at large.

## CHOLERA CAUGHT IN A TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

News has been received of the death from cholera on Wednesday of Mrs. Cogswell, wife of Mr. M. J. Cogswell, Controller, Government Printing. Mrs. Cogswell had just returned to India by s. s. "Persia" from a visit to England, and apparently contracted the disease during her journey up-country in train. The deceased lady, who had many friends in Upper India and Bengal, was a niece of the late Sir Edward Law, formerly Finance Member of the Government of India.

LATER.

Mrs. Cogsweli was coming from Bombay when she contracted cholera. Her funeral took place to-day.

## CHARGE AGAINST A PRINCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

The Magistrate of Alipore yesterday dismissed the charge of trespass and theft against Prince Gholam Mahamed, of Tollygunge, brought by a servant of Mr. M. Hussain, barrister. Some time ago the Prince as Chairman of the Tollygunge Municipality, sanctioned proceedings against Mr. Hussain and his servant, who were convicted, and since then numerous charges had been brought against the Prince. The Magistrate found this case maliciously false, and ordered the complainant to show cause why he should not be prosecuted.

THE Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C. I, E. member of the Governor-General's Council, arrived in Bombay yesterday. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce his arrival.

## "BURMA CRITIC" CASE.

### Address by Counsel for the Defence.

### SENSATIONAL STATEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 17.

On the hearing of the defamation case against Mr. C. Arnold being resumed to-day at the Special Sessions of the Chief Court, before the Chief Judge and a jury, Mahomed Din, formerly in Government service as headman in the village at Victoria Point, was called to prove that he had given information to Mr. Bechanan, Sub-divisional Magistrate. Victoria Point, of the McCormick case, which had been brought to his notice by the girl's mother, to the fact that the public were not allowed to enter Mr. Andrew's court while he was holding the enquiry and that Mr. Buchanan was not inside the court as stated by Mr. Andrew, and that the reason for witness (who was alleged to be at the bottom of McCormick's case) taking such an interest was because the child's mother, a poor Malay, had lost her husband and had asked him and his villagers to assist her.

With this evidence the case for the defence closed.

The report of the doctor which was put in showed that she could not have lived an immoral life as alleged by McCormick.

Mr. Hamlyn addressed the jury for the greater part of the day and he will resume to-morrow. He took a survey of the facts of the case and commenced on the evidence for the prosecution. Dealing with McCormick's explanation he said that there was not the slightest doubt that he took advantage of his acquaintance with the officials at Victoria Point and Mergui in every way, and the evidence showed that he told two witnesses that he had that influence and did succeed in getting officials transferred, who did not bend to his fancy and he tried the same trick in regard to Mr. Buchanan. The reasons given by McCormick for taking the girl would not appeal to human reason and must be discarded as wanton lies. It was a foul and wicked invention on his part to allege that the girl had been immoral. Counsel characterised it as a diabolical insinuation made merely to ruin the character of the girl, and that by a British officer, for the rest of her life. McCormick's statement that he had purchased the girl for Rs. 30, no court of justice would accept, for slavery was abandoned years ago.

Dealing next with Mahomed Din, who had been traduced by the prosecution as a reprobate for doing an act of Christian charity in going to the assistance of the girl's mother at a time of trouble, counsel pointed out that the witness had nothing to do with the abduction of the girl by McCormick and he came on the scene only after the death of the child's father in June, 1911. Counsel asked the jury to dismiss as an wicked attempt the insinuation against Mr. Buchanan's character, that Mr. Buchanan had conspired with Mahomed Din to trump up a case against McCormick.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, Oct. 17.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief witnessed a field day yesterday, and afterwards attended a reception of Indian officers. His Excellency left Quetta privately in the afternoon.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

Colonel Maconchy who has been appointed to command the Brigade at Quetta is unable to take up the post on account of ill-health.

STATION ORDERS.

By Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., Commanding Troops, Bombay.

Bombay, Wednesday, Oct. 16.

The following arrivals and Departures rep rted at Bombay are published:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Captain J. A. Muirhead, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers, Br-Genl. D. C. F. Macintyre, Staff, Lieut.-Col. Fitz, R. Winkle, 57th Punjabis, Lieut. H. B. Turner, 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own, Lancers, Captain L. F. Leader, 2nd Bn., King's (Liverpool, Regiment. Lieut. E. P. Watts, 53rd Sikhs (F. F.), Br.-General E. B. Burton, Staff, Major E. G. Vaughan, Supply and Transport Corps, Captain J. J. O'Keefe, Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieut. H. MacDonald, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers, Lieut. G. C. Gray, 3rd Skinner's Horse, Lieut. C. H. Wallace, Royal Field Artillery, Major-General Sir B. T. Mahon, K. C. V. O., C. B., D. S. O., Staff, Major G. M. Mort, 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars, Lieut D. C. M, Lawrie, 8th (King's Royal Irish, Hussars, Major C. B. Byers, Supply and Transport Corps, Lieut. S. M. Noakes, Royal Field Artillery Lieut. A. E. Meredith, 114th Mahrattas, Lieut. F. Povah, 1st Bn., Royal Scots, Lieut-Col. E. R. Morton, 56th Punjabi Rifles, Captain D. S. Niven, 25th Cavalry, Lieut. L. L. Buckland, 25th Cavalry Lieut. D. B. Meiz, 55th Coke's Rifle's. Lieut. R. Todd, 27th Punjabis, Major W. Lapsley, Indian Medical Service.

Departures.—Lieut.-Col. G. Gilbert, 34th Sikh Pioneers, Captain A. H. C. Kearsey, D. S. O., 10th (Prince of Wales Own Royal) Hussars, Lieut. E. R. O. Reilly-Blackwood, Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain H. V. Scott, 2nd Bn., Rifle Brigade, Major H. C. Herbert, 1st Bn., South Lancashire Regiment Captain H. C. Johnson, D. S. O., 3rd Bn., King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieut. V. Kidd, 1st Ba., West Riding Regiment, Captain H. P. Burnyeat, Royal Horse Artillery, Captain E. K. Eaton Royal Canadian Regiment, Major W. F. T. Corie, Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain H. E. Weeks, 10th Gurkha Rifles, Lieut. R. D. Bennett, 3rd Bn., Middlesex Regiment, Lieut. and Asst. Commy., H. G. Booth, Supply and Transport Corps.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Lieut. General Sir J. E. Nixon, K. C. B., Lieut. E. J. Nixon, Royal Artillery, Captain G. U. Yule, Royal Engineers. Lieut. G. N. Bignell, 29th Punjabis, Lieut.-Colonel H. P. Lane, 96th Berar Infantry, Captain C. D. Webster, 30th Punjabis, Lieut. A. R. O. Malloch, 42nd Deoli Regiment, 2nd Lieut. A. O. Sutherland, 1st Ba., Northumberland Fusiliers, Captain R. W. Hewitt, 14th (King's) Hussars, Captain C. Alexander, 81st Pioneers, Lieut. G. M. Dunlop, 1st Bn., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Captain P. M. Heath, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, Captain G. C. Sturrock, Royal Artillery, Lieut. C. Holland, Royal Field Artillery.

Departures.—Major E. H. Boome, 112th Infantry, Captain F. D. E. Seaton, 112th Infantry, Captain L. K. Stanborough, Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieut. L. F. Cremen, 14th Sikhs, Captain E. D. A. LeMottee, 1st Bn., Gloucestershire Regiment, Captain E. E. Gordon, 1st Bn., Northumberland Fusiliers, Lieut. E. G. Tottenham, 2nd Bn., Royal Fusiliers, Lieut. H. J. Huxford, 125th Napiers Rifles, Captain J. McD. Haskard, 1st Bn., Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Captain L. H. Branson, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, Lieut. E McK. Hartigan, 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Captain W. E. Lindsay, 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, Captain R. P. Miles, 2nd Bn., King's Shropshire Light Infantry, Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. J. M. Patrick, 2nd Bn. (Queen's Own) Cameron Highlanders, 2nd Lieut. R. A. C. Henderson, 2nd Bn., (Queen's Own) Cameron Highlanders, Lieut. F. Waring, Royal Garrison Artillery, Major H. W. Iles, Royal Garrison Artillery, and Lieut.-Colonel R. P. Maxwell, 1st Bn., Lincolnshire Regiment.

## BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

### Government Decide on Still Bigger Scheme.

### 1,145 ACRES OF NEW LAND.

The following Press Note was published yesterday:—

In response to a question asked by the Hon'ble Sir H. E. Procter Government caused to be laid on the table, at the meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay on the 26th January 1911, a brief account of the scheme for the reclamation of portion of Back Bay, which was then under consideration. It was explained that there were two schemes under consideration providing for the reclamation of 972 and 1,272 acres respectively, and that it was thought probable that the best scheme from every point of view would be found to be between the two, comprising about 1,100 acres. These schemes were based upon such data, necessarily incomplete, as were then available, but showed conclusively, after providing a fair margin for unknown conditions, that there was sufficient promise of financial success to justify, and even render imperative, careful detailed investigation.

These investigations have now been carried out by Messrs. Lowther, Kidd and Company, for Government. More than 1,300 borings have been sunk to a depth of 70 feet and more below low water of ordinary spring tides or to hard bottom—rock or moorum—where such was found at a higher level, and it has been established conclusively that there is available more than three times the quantity required, all suitable for making up land and more than half being eminently suitable for this purpose and for economical transportation to the site. The area to be reclaimed has been surveyed thoroughly, and a line has been selected, after several trials, for the sea wall which gives a pleasing curve and the most economical adjustment between its cost and the cost of the area reclaimed. The cost of each item of the work has been investigated as thoroughly as is possible until the commencement of work is sanctioned when firm offers can be obtained. A good margin has been provided over and above the rates so determined, in order to allow for a possible rise in prices, and an estimate has been prepared accordingly. This estimate has been examined and is accepted by Government as completely trustworthy.

The total area proposed to be reclaimed under this scheme amounts to 1,145 acres. The cost per square yard gross works out to Rs. 5·87 as against Rs. 6·04 and Rs. 6.30 in the two schemes, to which reference has been made above. A provisional plan has been prepared, which provides a recreation ground or park of 205 acres and gardens of 49 acres as against the areas of 150 and 50 acres provided for the same purposes in the schemes of 1911. The area available for leasing under this development amounts to 636 acres costing Rs. 10.91 per square yard as against 443 acres costing Rs. 11.39 per square yard and 638 acres costing Rs. 11·75 per square yard in the schemes of 1911. This plan is subject to reconsideration by an expert in town-planning and it will probably be found desirable to reduce the area of the park to that formerly proposed, thus setting free an extra area of 55 acres for building purposes.

The scheme now prepared promises therefore financial results which are more favourable than those of the schemes of 1911. The statements of calculations, which were prepared for those schemes, may therefore be adopted for the present schemes as showing that it will be profitable, Provided that not less than 60,000 square yards are leased each year at an average rate of not less than Rs. 25 per square yard throughout the period of leasing.

## LAND ADMINISTRATION.

### Bombay Government Resolution.

The following Government Resolution reviewing the Land Revenue Administration Report, Part I, of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1910-11, was published yesterday:—

Except in some parts of the Northern Division which suffered from the erratic nature of the rainfall and an untimely frost, the season of 1910-11 was better than had been experienced for several years throughout the Presidency proper; while in Sind the year is reported to have been generally favourable except in the Karachi district, where the crops were damaged by excessive early rains and subsequent drought.

The demand for the current year in the Presidency proper amounted to 312-3-4 lakhs. Of this, 310 lakhs were collected, three-fourths of a lakh was suspended, and 2 lakhs remained unauthorisedly in arrears at the close of the year.

The total balance of authorised and unauthorised arrears on account of previous years outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to 56 lakhs. From this sum 11 3-4 lakhs were written off as irrecoverable, and out of the balance of 44 1-4 lakhs 12 lakhs were formally suspended 28 3-4 lakhs recovered and 1 1-2 lakhs left in arrears.

The total net demand in the Presidency proper thus came to 357 lakhs, of which 338 3-4 lakhs were collected. The total outstanding arrears at the end of the year were 18 1-4 lakhs, as compared with 56 lakhs in 1909-10 and 94 3-4 lakhs in 1908-09. The steady reduction in the amount of outstanding arrears is a satisfactory feature, though the balances in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Thana, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Dharwar still call for attention.

The generally favourable character of the season in Sind resulted in an increase of nearly 3 lakhs of acres in the area under cultivation, and of 10 lakhs of rupees in revenue. The net revenue demand of the year was 107 3-4 lakhs, of which 103 1-2 lakhs were collected. Less than a lakh had actually to be suspended during the year, while 3½ lakhs of unauthorised arrears remained outstanding at its close. In addition, there were arrears of revenue on account of previous years amounting to nearly 9 lakhs, of which half a lakh was written off as irrecoverable. Of the remainder, 4 lakhs were collected, and 4 1-2 lakhs were left in arrears, rather less than a third of which had been actually suspended. The total balance or authorised and unauthorised arrears at the close of the year was 8 3-4 lakhs as against 9 lakhs at the close of the preceding year. This small reduction in the figure of the outstanding arrears is disappointing in view of the favourable character of the season. The arrears in the Karachi and Hyderabad districts are especially heavy and it is hoped that every effort will be made to reduce them to a more reasonable figure.

The demand for tagai in the Presidency proper was smaller than in the previous year—8 lakhs having been actually distributed, 4 lakhs less than in 1909-10. The amount for collection, including 8 1-2 lakhs of arrears, was 41 1-4 lakhs, of which 37 3-4 lakhs were collected, leaving 3 1-2 lakhs in arrears. Government are pleased to note the substantial reduction of outstanding arrears that has been effected in every district except Kaira and the Panch Mahals, more particularly in the districts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur where the arrears were specially heavy. In Kaira the balance of unathorised arrears at the close of the year appears to be unnecessarily large. The year was admittedly a good one and borrowers should have had no difficulty in repaying their instalments, which have now been fixed so as to render their payment as little burdensome as possible. In Sind advances amounted to 8 1-2 lakhs. Six lakhs were due on account of the current demand, and 4 1-2 lakhs on account of arrears, of which 4 3-4 lakhs and 2 1-4 lakhs respectively were recovered. The total unauthorised arrears at the end of the year amounted to 2 3-4 lakhs, of which 1 3-4 lakhs were due in Karachi district alone, and 1 1-2 lakhs in Larkana and Hyderabad districts. The figures for the whole province show a reduction in arrears of tagai of three-fourths of a lakh only as compared with those of the preceding year, which cannot be regarded as satisfactory. Government cannot lay too much emphases on the necessity for punctuality in the recovery of instalments of tagai both in the interest of the borrower as well as in that of Government itself.

CONFIRMATION has been received of the report of the illness of Sardar Nasrullah Khan at Kabul. His mental condition is said to be causing some anxiety. He is apparently paying the penalty, which comes from overwork.

## HENRY MARTYN'S CENTENARY.

### Famous Chaplain and Oriental Scholar.

THE impress of many great Englishmen is strikingly evident in many branches of Indian life and Government. While the phrase "unchanging East" is often freely used, and there is a measure of truth in it, it is nevertheless true that there is not a phase of Indian life which has not undergone during the time of the British occupation very wonderful changes. It is recognised that, while the power of the British Army is responsible to a certain degree for the phenomenal success of the Government of India by another country, the chief force has been wielded by men whose characters have impelled respect, and such a Government as exists to-day would be impossible unless those in responsible positions were men of such calibre as to exercise a strong moral influence on the governed. This is not only true of men in administrative positions but it has been the secret of the high esteem in which many who have devoted their energies to Oriental studies, missionary work, social schemes, are held by the Indian people. The list of these benefactors is a long one, but a brief account of the life and work of Henry Martyn, Chaplain of the East India Company, and Oriental scholar, is justified not only by the fact that the centenary of his death is celebrated on the 16th of October, but by virtue of the unique place he holds in the affections of English and Indian alike who are acquainted with his great scholarship and saintly life. Like several others who seemed destined to make a contribution of great value to the study of Oriental language he was cut off at an early age, but in the seven years in which he strenuously toiled at his work, he made such an impression upon those interested in Oriental studies, as led them to declare that he would take one of the highest places, if he were spared, in this branch of knowledge. His work was almost limited to the translation of the Scriptures into several languages, but had he been granted time he would doubtless have opened out to the world some of the treasures of Indian lore, and have thrown some light on the great problems associated with language study and science. There is a peculiar fragrance and romance about his character that make his life especially interesting.

Martyn was always of a studious turn of mind, and the early promise he gave when he attended the High School in Truro, was more than fulfilled in the successful career at Cambridge which culminated in his carrying off the much coveted honour of Senior Wranglership. To a man of such attainments a career of great opportunity was open but he had been attracted to India where he could prosecute his favourite studies and at the same time play a part in the work of spreading Christian Church in the land which seemed to have been entrusted by Providence to his race. It is not intended that this brief article shall deal with the part he took in helping the missionaries save in his devoted enthusiasm and zeal in translating the Scriptures into Hindustani, Arabic, and Persian. The reader of his diary is often surprised at the breadth of his scholarship, and the speed with which he gained mastery of the difficult languages of India. But it is to others we owe the true idea of his learning, and many are the records of Englishmen and Indians of that period which recognise his abilities in this direction. One may be quoted General Malcolm who had several opportunities of testing Martyn's scholarship said of him, Mr. Martyn expects to improve himself as an Oriental scholar by visiting Persia; he is already an excellent one. His knowledge of Arabic is superior to that of any Englishman in India."

His office as Chaplain to the troops and servants of the East India Company gave him many duties and we find that while he was stationed at Dinapore and Cawnpore he carried out these duties with a zeal and devotion that characterised all the acts of the chaplain. In those days the position was a difficult one, and often necessitated long and trying journeys. To one so frail physically as Martyn there was no surprise felt by his friends when news of his breakdown in his first station occurred, but so indomitable was his courage that in spite of the great disadvantages under which he suffered he insisted on carrying out his duties as chaplain, and in adding to them his studies in the languages. He was fortunate in coming in contact with the men at Serampore in the early days of his sojourn in India, 1805, and from them he received much wise help and counsel which proved useful in his future work. Hindustani was begun when his long voyage of nine months to India; transcription of all his spare time during the months at Serampore; Arabic was commenced the following year at Dinapore, and soon after he plunged into Arabic. His great considerable fluency as a speaker in Hindustani and we find him engaged on a translation of the Prayer Book into that language after a few months. His great capacity for this branch of work was early recognised and a committee in Calcutta sought his help in the translation of the Bible into Arabic. This work was begun and good headway was made. His attention was now turned to Persian and with the help of Sabat, an Arabian with a romantic history, he devoted his energies to translation work in this language. But the results did not meet with approval from the Calcutta scholars, much to Martyn's sorrow. But he was not discouraged, and determined to obtain leave in order that he might visit Persia to test it on the spot. The necessary permission was granted and Martyn set out for Shiraz in the very heart of the country. The pandits there confirmed the verdict of the Calcutta men, and Martyn determined to retranslate the whole. Obtaining the assistance of a Persian munshi he toiled at his task with indefatigable labour until he was able to feel confident that the translation was satisfactory. Very interesting are the accounts of his life here for he gained an influence over every class of people that was truly wonderful, even the mullahs, though opposing him in the frequent religious discussions that took place, greatly admiring his great erudition and respecting his saintly character. His translation was later presented to the Shah who acknowledged the gift to the British Ambassador in a manner which spoke highly of the esteem in which Martyn was held by all who knew him. "In truth through the learned and unremitted labours of the Rev Henry Martyn it has been translated in a style most befitting sacred books, that is, in an easy and simple diction." The translations he made were a sufficient evidence of his great knowledge and close acquaintance of the language and idiom of the people of the East and these have been greatly valued by the Christian Church in India.

He also worked in another direction. From the extracts given in his printed journal he was feeling his way toward the solution of certain language problems which had for many years troubled students. Time was not, however, granted to him, for after only seven years in the country, he succumbed to the trying climate against which he had not physical power sufficient to hold out. From Shiraz he determined to make a journey to Europe, his only hope of recovery. No one can read the records of that last journey without a feeling of great admiration for the brave courage and patience with which this saintly scholar faced the hardships of the journey. Tokat was reached in the middle of October, 1812, but after a few days he died and was buried there by the small Christian community belonging to the Armenian Church. The value of his work was early acknowledged by those in a position to judge it, and it is only fitting that there should be a suitable memorial in that far away city in honour of the scholar. Martyn's contribution to India was no mean one, but of that contribution there is nothing that demands our appreciation and gratitude more than the sincere and honest purpose that prompted and inspired his scholarship, and served to add lustre to the British name.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### THE HIGH COURT.

### Mother-in-Law vs. Daughter-in-Law.

Mr. Justice Davar heard the objections raised to the passing of a decree in the terms of an award made by arbitrators, in a suit filed by Bai Harakbai, against her daughter-in-law, Bai Jamnabai. In this suit the Advocate-General figured as the second defendant in respect of certain charities, and Bai Parvatibai, daughter of the plaintiff was the third defendant.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, with the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, and Mr. Davar, instructed by Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff: Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Desai instructed by Messrs. Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsi appeared for the first defendant; Mr. Jayakar, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the second defendant, the Advocate-General, and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Dapthary, Ferreira and Divan, appeared for the third defendant.

The plaintiff stated that her husband, Hirji Asoo, died on the 6th of November, 1909. He left considerable movable and immovable property in Bombay and Thana. This property was self-acquired. He left surviving him his widow the plaintiff, his son, Ranchordas, and a daughter named Parvatibai. By his will executed on the 24th of October, 1908, he appointed Ranchordas and the plaintiff as executor and executrix of the said property. By his will he gave in charity a house situated at D'Souza Street, Mandvie, and directed that the rents of this building were to be utilized in maintaining "sunnachatra" at Shri Vayor in Cutch.

The rent of another building situated at the Masjid Bunder was set aside for the maintenance of his widow, the plaintiff, during her life-time. He further directed that a sum of Rs. 100 be paid monthly to his daughter, Parvatibai, and with this object he directed the sale of certain properties, the proceeds of which, amounting to Rs. 25,000, were to be capitalised to meet the monthly payment to his daughter. The rest of the property was given to his son, Ranchordas. On Hirji's death, Ranchodas took possession of the property. He died intestate. On the 19th of October, 1911, leaving him surviving his widow Jamnabai, the first defendant.

The plaintiff alleged that her son Ranchodas failed to carry out the bequests mentioned in the will. He failed to pay the legacy to Parvatibai, and also failed to pay the plaintiff the rents and profits of the property set apart for her. Ranchordas during his life-time incurred a debt of over three lakhs of rupees. On his death, Jamnabai, his widow, took possession, and was managing the property regardless of the provisions of the will. The plaintiff prayed for an account to be taken from Jamnabai of her stewardship and prayed for the appointment of a receiver to manage the estate under the direction of the court.

Bai Jamnabai stated that all the property left at the death of Hirji was joint property of the said Hirji and his son Ranchordas, and denied that the same or any part of it was the self-acquired property of Hirji and that the will relied on by the plaintiff was inoperative and void.

Mr. Justice Davar, in disposing of the objections to the award, said, that on the 3rd of October, 1912, when this suit was called on for hearing, the Court was informed that the suit had been by a private arrangement referred to arbitrators, who had made an award the previous day. Mr. Setalvad asked the Court to allow the matter to stand over to enable him to consider the award. The case stood over and was called on for hearing on the 11th of October, 1912 when Mr. Desai, on behalf of the first defendant, asked the Court under Order 23, Rule 3, to record the award as an adjustment of all the differences between the plaintiff and the first and third defendants, and prayed for a decree in the terms of the award. He also informed that satisfactory arrangement had been made with the Advocate General in respect of the charities mentioned in the will.

Mr. Desai, in support of his application for a decree in the terms of the award, relied on the case of Pragdas versus Girdharidas, reported in Indian Law Reports, Volume XXVI, Bombay series page 76. It was held in that case, that where a suit was referred to arbitration by the parties, without reference to court, the court may record the award as an agreement adjusting the differences, and pass a decree in the terms of that award. This case was one, which had been decided under Section 375 of the old Civil Procedure Code. This section had been reproduced in the new Code in Order 23, Rule 3, with the additional words that such an award was to be to the satisfaction of the court. This clearly gave the court the power to satisfy itself that the award was a proper one. Mr. Setalvad contended that under section 89 of the new Code, a reference to arbitrators in a suit pending before the court, could only be made with the intervention of the court.

The Court was of opinion that if it recorded this award, it was bound to give the parties objecting, an opportunity of establishing that there were circumstances, which would make it inequitable to enforce this award against the party so objecting. It would also be necessary for the party wishing to enforce the award, to show to the satisfaction of the Court, that the award was a just and proper one.

The Court accordingly adjourned the case to enable the plaintiff to show cause why a decree in terms of the award should not be passed.

### PREVENTIVE OFFICER'S WILL DISPUTED.

Yesterday, Mr. Justice Davar, heard a petition presented by Mr. Alexander Johnstone, for probate of the last will of the late Henry Seymour Cassels. A caveat was filed by Mr. H. C. Cassels, the father of the deceased.

Mr. R. D. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Davidas, appeared for the petitioner. and Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan instructed by Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaumker, appeared for the caveator.

The petitioner stated that the late Henry Seymour Cassels was an officer belonging to the Preventive Department of the Bombay Customs. He was attacked with cholera on the night of the 17th June, 1912, and was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital, where he died at four in the morning of the 18th June. The will in question was duly executed at Arthur Road Hospital, prior to his death. The petitioner was the sole executor named in the will. The assets of the deceased consisted of life policies of the value of Rs. 3,000, a carriage and a horse worth Rs. 300 and other valuables, the next value of the property after deducting funeral expenses and other just debts was Rs. 5,400. The deceased left surviving him as next of kin, according to English law, his father, mother, a sister and two brothers.

The father of the deceased in his caveat stated that his son died of cholera on the 18th June. He was boarding with one Mrs. Lennon, a nurse employed in the Bombay Pilgrim Department. Deceased was in a comatose condition and had cramps before he died. Mrs. Lennon called a priest and had the last sacrament and the rites of the Roman Catholic Church administered to the deceased. The voice of the deceased prior to the execution of the will was low and could not properly be heard. The will put forward was executed at four in the morning. The signature was not legible and the interlineations and scorings had not been initialled; no date had been affixed to the will. A nurse who was on duty in another ward had attested the will, together with the petitioner. The House Surgeon on duty had not attested the will. A sum of Rs. 1,000 and certain trinkets worth Rs. 300 had not been disposed by the will.

Mrs. May Watson, nurse at the Arthur Road Hospital, was examined on behalf of the petitioner. She said she was a nurse at the above hospital on the 17th June. She was personally acquainted with Mr. Cassels and also with the other members of Mrs. Cassels' family. Mr. Cassels was brought to the hospital suffering from an attack of cholera. He made a will between 4 or 4-30 on the morning of the 18th. The will shown to her was the will executed by Mr. Cassels. She was not in a position to say whether Mr. Cassels was conscious at that time as she was not in charge of his ward. She was only a nurse and not a medical woman. It was hard even for a medical man to say whether a person was conscious or not. She was sent for by Mr. Johnstone. Mr. Cassels dictated the whole of the will.

Mr. Wadia enquired how the interlineation of the letter "M" before "Lennon" came to be inserted.

Witness said, that Cassels asked her to insert that letter. She did not remember whether the will had been read over to Mr. Cassels. It was very hard to say whether Mr. Cassels understood what he was dictating.

A letter of the 25th June written by the witness to Mr. Cassels (the father) was produced. Witness admitted writing that letter, which was then read in Court. Mrs. Watson admitted that she wrote in that letter that Mr. Cassels was quite sensible up to the last, and also that she had attested the will. The witness pointed out that what she wrote and said was that the deceased "appeared" sensible up to the last. She admitted having in the typed proof of the evidence prepared by counsel and corrected by her, stated that the deceased was fully conscious up to the last.

The Court objected to Mr. Wadia treating the witness as a hostile witness without the permission of the Court.

An affidavit made by witness was shown to her and she was asked whether the statement contained in that affidavit to the effect that the deceased was in sound and disposing mind was true or untrue.

The witness said that she did not remember making such a statement, but it must be true as she had put her signature to the affidavit. The deceased had dictated the will of his own free will. No one advised him to say what he was dictating. The witness was on familiar terms with Mr. Cassels, but she did not want to interfere with other people's affairs. Mr. Cassels, the father, according to the witness was in good circumstances. Mrs. Lennon said that she was engaged to Mr. Cassels. It was very hard to say whether Mrs. Lennon was of the same age as Mr. Cassels. Except the writing of the will Mr. Johnstone took no other part. She had been a nurse for nearly ten years and drew a salary of Rs. 145. Except when Mr. Cassels dictated the will, the witness did not hear Mr. Cassels speak.

The case is proceeding.

### SEQUEL TO BANK OF INDIA SUIT.

In the suit filed by the Bank of India against Naranji Dwarkadas, Gordhandas Tejpal, Monghibai Gordhandas, Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Official Assignee of the Estate of Gordhandas, and Mulraj Khatav, Mr. Justice Macleod passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs as against the first defendant. In course of the judgment his lordship, observed that the remarkable document executed by Naranji, which purported to be a mortgage by Gordhandas of his Parla property in favour of Mulraj to secure a debt due not by Gordhandas but by Naranji, was worthless, and that its preparation and execution reflected the greatest discredit on all parties concerned.

Exception having been taken to the above remarks his lordship ordered the case to be set down before him for further consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine, appeared on behalf of Mr. Naranji, and Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai appeared on behalf of Mr. Mulraj and Messrs. Payne and Co.

His lordship re-capitulated the facts of the case, in consequence of which the remarks to which exception was taken, were made, and said that the mortgage of the Parla property was not a creditable action either on the part of Naranji or Mulraj.

Mr. Jardine said that the mortgage-deed was openly drafted, openly approved and openly registered. The whole transaction was perfectly open and above board. Naranji was not attempting to do anything shady. He had already ruined himself by trying to help his brother, Gordhandas. The Parla property was not the property of Monghibai, but of Gordhandas.

Mr. Jardine then put in Naranji's power of attorney passed to him by Gordhandas, and cited cases to show that the transaction was a legal one.

His lordship, in disposing of the exceptions, said if the attorneys on a consideration of the question of law whether Naranji could under his power of attorney mortgage the Parla property to Mulraj after the adjudication of Gordhandas Gokaldas Tejpal as an insolvent, thought that this could be done, they were clearly entitled to advise their clients accordingly. The fact that Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe after they had filed the suit on behalf of the Bank of India advised the first defendant to execute the mortgage to Mulraj was contrary to the general principles, which govern the action of attorneys. Mr. Jardine had however assured the Court that the Bank of India was aware that their solicitors were acting in the matter for Naranji, and had apparently raised no objection to that course. It would have been wise for Messrs Craigie, Blunt and Caroe to have had nothing to do with Naranji. The Court however could not approve of the action of Naranji in this matter, even granting that Mulraj was pressing him for security. The same remarks applied to Mulraj's conduct. The fact that practically no attempt had been made to justify the counter-claim at the hearing had been mainly responsible for this further hearing. The original judgment was altered in the sense indicated above.

## THE POLICE COURTS.

### BEATEN WITH A SHOE.

In the Mazagon Police Court three Hindus named Jadu Bapu, Mahadeo Sudhu and Dadoo Laxman, were placed on their trial before Mr. Frank Oliveira for causing grievous hurt to one Dhondu Tukaram, also a Hindu.

Mr. Vesanawala, pleader, defended the accused.

From the evidence it appeared that there was some dispute between the complainant's brother and the first accused over some sugar-cane. The complainant interfered and bad feeling ensued between the parties. On Tuesday night, when the complainant was going to a water-tap, the first accused waylaid him and struck him with his clenched fist, the second accused helped the first in the assault, while the third struck the complainant on the face with a shoe, and the complainant had his nose severely injured and lost a tooth.

His Worship in convicting all the accused sentenced the first and second to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each, while the third accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 45, Rs. 30 out of the fines if realised, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

## KILLED BY RAILWAY ENGINE.

### A Policeman's Fatal Hesitation.

On Thursday morning at the Morgue, Mr. G. F Chalk the Coroner, with a jury, held an inquest touching the death of Sheikh Dawood Sheikh Adam, a police sepoy, employed at Mahim. On Wednesday the deceased with a clerk, employed in the office of the Goods Superintendent at Wari Bunder, named Shunker Taloji, was proceeding towards the railway yard, at Kurla to make an enquiry and whilst they were walking along the railway lines at Ghatcooper a local train came up. The policeman first went to the right and then to the left.

This hesitation cost him his life, as in crossing the line to go to the left he was knocked down by the engine. The driver stopped his train at once, and the policeman in a mutilated condition was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was seen that the skull had been fractured. He died shortly after. The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the base of the skull caused by being accidentally knocked down by the engine of a local train, while walking along the railway line.

### CRUSHED BY A CRATE.

Yesterday morning at 9-30 a. m. some crates of zinc sheet were being placed on a wagon from a heap on the ground with the help of a crane at the Wari Bunder goods yard of the G. I. P. Ry. Two coolies were fixing the crates to the crane and two others were taking them off and placing them in the wagon. A tally clerk named Baburao Gopinath aged about 30 was taking down the crates, when one of the wooden planks of the crates, nearest to the hook of the sling snapped and the crate fell and crushed the tallyman, Baburao Gopenath. The man was immediately rescued and removed to the G. I. P. Dispensary at Wari Bunder, but he died on the way. His skull was found to be fractured and the spinal bone broken. The crate weighed eleven hundredweights.

Last night the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk with a jury held on the body and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE *Pioneer* hears from Peshawar, that some more Hindus held to ransom by Frontier tribesmen have been released.

## THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C. I. E., Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 1st October or subsequent date.

Vice Mr. J. B. W. Biddle, retired:—Mr. H. E. Hume to be a Second Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr. T. S. Greenaway to be a Third Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr. F. C. Griffith to be a Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr. I. C. Boyd to be a Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr. D. MacDonald to be a First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police and Mr. H. G. Lang to be a Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Vice Mr. H. M. Gibbs, retired:—Mr. C. A. B. Beatty to be a Second Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Mr. T. J. B. Thatches to be a First Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr. W. H. Luck to be a Second Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, M. V. O., to be a Third Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr. W. C. Holman to be a Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr. P. A. Kelly to be a Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police. Mr. C. A. Shillidy to be a First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police and Mr. F. E. Sharp to be a Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. R. S. Bromfield, I. C. S., Assistant Judge, Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave on full pay for one month from the 10th October or the subsequent date.

Captain J. F. Parkin, 113th Infantry, to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa, in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain L. S. Fenton, 113th infantry.

The Honourable Mr. T. J. Strangman, LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Advocate General, Bombay, has been allowed an extension for twenty days of extraordinary leave without allowances.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, I. C. S., to be Sindhi Translator to Government.

Mr. G. Leathem, I. C. S., on return from leave to be Assistant Collector, Nasik.

Mr. W. A. Wallinger, on return from leave to be Divisional Forest Officer, Satara.

Mr. L. W. Hartley, Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, to be on special duty for a period of three days in connection with the working of the Income Tax Act in Poona.

Mr. J. R. Martin, I. C. S., to be Deputy Commissioner Upper Sind Frontier.

Mr. J. W. Smyth, I. C. S., to be Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

The Venerable Archdeacon W. A. Dickins has been granted combined leave for six months.

The following appointments are made on the staff of the Government Law School, Bombay, with effect from the date of expiry of the terms of office of the present incumbents:—Mr. B. N. Lang, Barrister-at-Law, to be Principal and Professor of Law, vice Mr. Dinsha Hirjibhai Mulla. Mr. Mustamji Kharshedji Tarachand, Barrister-at-Law, to be Professor of Law, vice Mr. B. N. Lang, Barrister-at-Law. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Barrister-at-Law, to be Professor of Law, vice Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Barrister-at-Law. Captain D. N. J. Clabby, Poona Volunteer Rifles Corps, is granted an extension of leave for six months with effect from the 15th October.

Mr. A. S. Manger and Mr. C. G. Hawes have been appointed to this Presidency as Assistant Engineers. They are posted as follows:—Mr. A. S. Manger to report to Chief Engineer in Sind who will decide the Division. Mr. C. G. Hawes to Central Division.

Mr. A. F. Thorpe, Executive Engineer and Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is granted, privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for ten months from the 16th November or on subsequent date.

The Honourable Mr. Kent reverts to Government service with effect from the date on which his furlough begins.

Mr. E. M. Duggan, Acting Executive Engineer, Central Hyderabad Canals, is appointed Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, vice Mr. Thorpe.

Mr. A. Hill, C. I. E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is granted, furlough for two months and twenty-nine days, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th October with permission to retire from His Majesty's service at the end of it.

The Honourable Mr. R. J. Kent, Acting Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for nine months from 18th November or subsequent date.

Mr. B. M. Bayly, I. C. S. Assistant Collector, Yeola Division Nasik District to be a Sub-Divisional Magistrate for the Yeola Sub-Division District.

Mr. O. H. L. Napier, on return from leave, to act as Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. R. D. Bell or pending further orders.

Chief Engineer R. J. Ellery, Royal Indian Marine 1st Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor under the Government of Bombay, is granted an extension in that appointment up to the 26th September.

The services of Chief Engineer F. Olford, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for employment as 1st Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor vice Chief Engineer R. J. Ellery, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 27th September.

Major W. L. Cotton, 18th Infantry, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain W. P. Hammond.

Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, I. C. S., to be president of the Municipality of Bhusaval in the East Khandesh District.

Mr. R. P. Lambert is appointed a member of the Committee of Management, Ahmedabad Municipality, vice the Rev. W. G. Robertson, resigned.

Mr. J. M. Blough is elected to be Vice-President of the Ankleshwar Municipality vice Mr. Sayad Gulam Hussain Sayad Gulam Mahiudin, resigned.

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 16th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 17th October:—

| | Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Plague ... | 2 | 2 |
| This day last year..... | nil | nil |
| Total mortality from all causes | | 87 |
| Same date last year ..... | | 75 |
| Cholera ..... | 1 | 3 |

### WEEK'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 12th October, was 614, giving a death-rate of 32·59 per annum per thousand as against 28·24 the corresponding period of last year, and 31·04 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 68 died from fevers; 7, plague; 3, small-pox; 1, measles; 4, cholera; 1, leprosy; 29, phthisis; 25, diseases of the nervous system; 166, affections of the respiratory organs; 57, diarrhœa; 31, dysentery; 37, still-born; 106, old age and debility; and 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 6; Brahmin, 9; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 1; Hindu of other caste, 206; Hindu low caste, 52; Musalman, 77; Parsee, 28; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 31; Eurasian, 1; European 7; Negro-African, 0; Buddhist, 0; and other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 413 as against 478 for the corresponding period of last year, and 430 the average over the past five years.

### PLAGUE IN INDIA.

During the week ending 12th October, the total plague mortality in India stood at 1,561, against 2,205 cases. The provincial figures were, Bombay Presidency 810 deaths, Madras 59, Bengal 4, Behar 56, United Provinces 146, Punjab 20, Burma 15, Central Provinces 4, Mysore 106, Hyderabad 218, Central India 23, and Rajputana 100.

## "MALIK-I-TAWUS."

### The Peacock of the Devil Worshippers.

We noticed some little time ago, says "The Pioneer" the gift to the British Museum by Mr. Imre Schwaiger of a damascened steel peacock reputed to be one of the four sacred peacocks of the Yezdis, or devil-worshippers of Kurdistan. Mr. Athelstan Riley, who has visited the Temple of the Devil, has questioned the connexion of the specimen with the Yezdis, so it may be interesting to give some account of it. In the year 1883 interest was excited in Simla by the news that Mr. A. M. Jacob, then well-known as an expert in precious stones, had obtained the "Malik-i-Tawus" or "Angel Peacock." The following reference to it appeared in the "Pioneer" of 2nd June, 1883:—

"Whatever the Rationalistic view of the individuality of Satan, the Yezdis who inhabit the tract between Diarbekir, on the Tigris and Nineveh, the Musul, Kurdistan, entertain no doubt on the subjects. They are devil worshippers, pure and simple. It is their belief, founded on the teaching of the Alexandrian philosopher, Origen, A. D., 185, that the mercy of God as pourtrayed in the 103rd Psalm, which is to the Yezdi what the Koran is to the Mahomedan—an exposition of creed—will restore Satan. They meanwhile recognise him as an evil spirit to be feared, to be propitiated—in a word, to be worshipped. And inasmuch as the peacock has immemorially been emblematic of that pride by which Lucifer, fell as well as an insignia of royalty, it is the symbol of the Yezdi's creed. According to Layard, in his "Nineveh and Babylon" there have originally been only four representations of the bird, jealously venerated by the people, and it was accounted a very great favour that he was permitted to view one of these, made of copper, and without any inscription in a village of Musul.

"In the recent aggressions of the Kurdish chief, Obedullah, in 1881, the territory of the Yezd was plundered, their temples despoiled and from their chief town Dahoodia, the city of David, was carried off the principal peacock. This was bartered with other spoil to a Persian merchant at Sulimamia, in the Wilayet of Hamadan, where several important caravan routes converge, and where there are the reputed tombs of Mordecai and Esther, much frequented by Jewish pilgrims.

"Such is the story told by Mr. Jacob, the lapidary at Simla, into whose possession this peacock has come. It is modelled in Damascus steel, profusely inscribed with Kufic characters illustrative of the legend depicted on the fan of the tail which represents a trinity of persons, the central figure, being without face, and suggestive, from this circumstance, of its being intended for the First Person, whose face no man has seen. The peacock is represented overhead, and below are various demons warring with an armed horseman. Although the Yezdis are monotheistic, yet the tribunal group would appear in some measure to attest the genuineness of this particular peacock, as being consistent with the theory of Origen, who was monotheistic in the sense that he regarded the First person as omnipotent, and the second and third persons as imperial. These are represented on the peacock as ministers.

"Mr. Jacob is said to have received an offer from the National Museum, Paris, but proposes to reserve his bird for the forthcoming Exhibition at Calcutta."

The peacock was photographed at the time and Mr. Jacob gave away copies of the photographs, one of which at least is still in Simla. Nothing more was heard of the Malik-i-Tawus until 1903 when Mr. Jacob's household goods were sold by auction at Simla under a decree of the local court. The peacock happened to be among the property and it was bought by Mr. Schwaiger for Rs. 95. Mr. Jacob in an indignant letter to the "Simla News," dated 21st October, 1902, protested against the peacock having been sold and denied a statement that a sale-ticket marked Rs. 55 had been placed by him upon the specimen. He said in regard to certain offers that had been made some time before:—

"The offer by South Kensington in 1885 was not £200 but £2,000 I wanted £3,000, hence I refused the offer. If I had sent that Peacock back to the Devil Worshippers at Dahoodia, I could have got £500 from them they being a very poor congregation could not pay a high price."

Some weeks ago, when it was announced in London that Mr. Schwaiger had presented the peacock to the British Museum, Mr. Jacob wrote to the London newspapers declaring that it was not the Malik-i-Tawus, that it was made in Ispahan by a Haji in 1878 of whom he brought it in 1881, and that its value was £6 10s. It now remains for him to reconcile this statement with his history of the peacock given in 1883 and his refusal to accept £2,000 for it from the South Kensington museum in 1885. Mr. Riley holds that the peacock is "a good specimen of Persian work, probably 200 years old," but he cannot, of course, say that it was never in the Temple of the Devil. The real point at issue seems to be whether it was ever worshipped there and this will probably never be settled.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

### Mounted Sports—Second Day.

Considerable interest was taken and a fair afternoon's sport was witnessed, when Bombay Gymkhana held the second day of their Annual Mounted Sport Meeting, on the Marine Lines Maidan yesterday afternoon. All the events filled well and there was keen competition on each occasion. The afternoon started with a jumping competition for ponies, when some real excellent performances were put up. Aylward on "Pride of the Moon" and Knight-Prince on "Petty-Officer" ran very close for first prize, but the former just obtained the judge's verdict. Tent-pegging on horses, which was the second item, was not up to the usual standard and compared very unfavorably with that witnessed on the opening day. The Victoria Cross race resulted in a win for Stuart with Saxby second. Cooke was going well when he dropped his dummy. Knight-Bruce won the unsaddling race in a canter. Landon coming second some seconds behind the winner. The chatty race produced an excellent entry and was won by Stuart. After this the ladies were given a chance to show what they could do in the way of drawing a bank-board. Most of the male competitors made a poor shot at guessing the result of their endeavours, but Cooke after a third attempt succeeded in making out his partner's drawing to be a tiger, although his first decision was a sheep. Cooke and Miss Hunt were the winners. The Scratch Scurry produced an excellent finish between Tremearne and Landon, the former just winning on the post with Robinson, third. Results:—

Jumping Competition.—1 R. N. Aylward on Pride of the Moon 2, J. W. Knight Bruce on Petty Officer 3, Capt Maclean on My Fancy.

Tent-Pegging.—1, J. Wallace; and 2, A. S. Robinson.

Victoria Cross Race.—1, M. G. Stuart: 2, H. B. Saxby: and 3, Capt Maclean.

Unsaddling Race.—1, J. W. Knight-Bruce; 2, J. R. Landon; and 3, H. J. Graham.

Chatty Race.—1, M. G. Stuart: 2, A. S. Robinson; and 3, J. Wallace.

Pre-Raphaelite Stakes.—1, R. F. R. Cooke; 2, J. Wallace; and 3, Kirke-Smith.

Invitation Scurry.—1, H. Tremearne on Harkaway; 2, J. R. Landon on Peggy; and 3, A. S. Robinson. on Tokay

## MOTOR-CAR BANDITS.

Motor-car bandits, after an absence of seven months, have appeared again in New York. In broad daylight, in a crowded section of Seventeenth-street, with a policeman standing not more than fifty yards away, they assaulted Mr. John Popper, head of a firm of provision merchants, robbed him of dollars 1,800 (£360) and escaped. Mr. Popper was on his way to the bank when a tall young man with a cap pressed over his eyes stepped from the entrance of a building and seized the bag containing the money which Mr. Popper was carrying. Mr. Popper tightened his grip of the bag, and the next moment a second man leaped out and hit him on the head, while the first man tore the bag from its handle which remained in Mr. Popper's hand. The two bandits jumped into a red touring car, the driver of which started the machine instantly. The traffic prevented the car, from reaching a high speed, and a policeman, revolver in hand, ran after the car, and was greeted with four shots before the car was out of sight. The street was crowded at the time of the robbery, of which the possengers on a passing tramway-car had a full view. The police declare their belief that the criminals belong to the same band who a year ago shot a jeweller in Thirteenth-street, and who in February last robbed a cashier as he was entering a bank. In each instance the bandits escaped in a touring car of high power.

## NEW BOOKS.

Mrs. Lancelot: a comedy of assumptions by Maurice Hewlett (Macmillan, 6s.).—The drawback to Mr. Hewlett's novels is that they are not true. If they were true we might have something to show for ploughing through pages of genealogies and collateral relationships. But when all that is fictitious it is heartbreaking work. The early chapters of this book are as stiff a bit of unprofitable reading as any book can want, and many of the names mentioned have nothing to do with the story. As a rule it is unnecessary and also unfair to a novelist to abstract the story, but in this case it can do no harm, because the story itself is slight, and with Mr. Hewlett all depends on the treatment and characters. We find ourselves, then, at the time of the first Reform Bill contemplating the household of a clerk in the Treasury who has political ambitions and a wife. The wife, Mrs. Lancelot drifts into the eye of the great man of the period, the Duke of Devizes—an amalgam of Wellington, Melbourne and Palmerston. Shortly after the husband gets a seat in the House and an Under-Secretaryship, and all three presently set up under one roof—the duke's roof, of course. But now intervenes a poet, Gervase Poore, with whom Mrs. Lancelot falls desperately in love, while the duke and her husband stand out of the road and look on with amused or melancholy interest, following their temperaments. Then the duke resigns office, and he and the poet and the husband and Mrs. Lancelot go off, all four together, on a jaunt to Italy. But after some months in Italy, the poet and Mrs. Lancelot decide to elope (why we cannot think since they were all so comfortable together), and in a final scene from which truly a touch of humour is a little too lacking the husband and the duke ride down together to Rapallo and formally bestow Mrs. Lancelot on the poet who rewards them by pouring out a yeasty tirade on the rights and liberties of a wife—an unnecessary effort since neither of the others dreams of disputing those liberties, and, moreover, rather ungracious in the poet's mouth, since in fact it is he who comes out on top. Now this is an excellent story, and one we could believe supposing it to derive fatally and inevitably from the characters. But here is where the trouble begins. Whatever art Mr. Hewlett has he has not the art of persuading us that his people live and breathe. In his books everybody, so to speak, comes up to the door, but nobody goes into the house. It is not so much that they are unreal; they are rather—Mr. Hewlett himself supplies the phrase—"abstract from reality." You feel with them as you do before the portraits of certain painter that if you opened the veins of the people, you would get not blood but musk or attar of rose. Here is high elegancy none of your low or sordid representations; we are always in the best company—that is to say a company, which can avoid the dust of life and ignore squalor. But it is just the absence of the touch of woe—of real woe not a woe which can be got rid of by change of air—that leaves these characters like the puppets of a ventriloquist. There is much in this book to remind one of "Diana of the Crossways," but how significant in comparison son? How vital and perceived is Meredith's novel? When Meredith announces that Diana made a stir in London, he proves it, and we see her doing it. But pale little Mrs. Lancelot—oh, the poor little woman! She is like a clergyman's wife trying to be a circus-rider, a circus-rider who drives three horses. The best character in the book really a very clever study is the husband Charles Lancelot, the dull, cultivated, well-meaning politician with his Front Bench manner and underneath unsuspected, atrocious agon

## CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Travancore Government proposes to make penal the dynamiting of fish in the rivers of the State.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Behar and Orissa has given Rs. 1,500 to the Secretariat clerks residing in Doranda, Ranchi, to start a sporting club.

The All-India Shia Conference will be held this year in Patna, under the presidentship of his Highness the Nawab of Rampore.

Mr. C. E. Buckland is engaged upon a revision of Murray's invaluable "Handbook" for India, Burma and Ceylon. In his competent hands the work is certain to be carefully done.

Mr. R. R. Toynbee, of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Co., has succeeded Mr. W. F. Reynolds, of Messrs. Macneill and Co., as a member of the General Committee of the Indian Tea Association.

The Colombo Municipality has declared it to be an offence to ride, drive or conduct an elephant on any thoroughfare in Colombo except between the hours of midnight and five in the morning.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces is pleased to appoint Major Peter Henry Clutterbuck, 2nd (Northern) Regiment, United Provinces Horse, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp on his personal staff.

Captain A. E. M. Chatfield, R.N., who commanded the "Medina" on her voyage to India with the King and Queen for the Coronation Durbar, has taken over command of the new protected cruiser "Southampton" for her trials.

The illness of the Nawab of Dacca has caused a good deal of anxiety among Moslems all over the province of Bengal and prayers have been offered up for his speedy recovery in most of the big mosques during the week-end.

Admiral Charles F. Goodrich, former Commander-in-Chief of the United States Navy, who, with his daughter, Miss Dorothy Campbell, was recently the guest of Sir George Clarke, is going to Europe from Colombo.

Regarding the application of the Principal of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, for an increased grant, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month, it has now been decided by the Delhi Municipal Committee that they cannot increase the grant.

A rubber tree at Heneratgoda, Ceylon, has yielded 240 lbs. of rubber in three years. The tree is a spreading tree from Brazil and an effort is to be made, if the differences of climate can be overcome, to transplant in the Island as many specimens of this variety as possible.

The Meerut Municipality has sanctioned the erection of a clock tower on the site of the old Kamboh gate, which has now been demolished, at a cost of Rs. 16,000. The contract has already been given, and the work of construction will immediately be taken up.

Mr. Goument, Chief Engineer, United Provinces, will retire from the service towards the end of this month and Mr. W. G. Wood will succeed him. Mr. Goumeut is one of the most successful students of the Roorkee College and best known as a sanitary engineer expert in this country.

Sir James Meston, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, opens the new railway bridge over the Ganges at Allahabad on the 31st instant. The bridge has occupied three years in construction and is considered to be one of the finest examples of bridge engineering in India.

There was a rather amusing meeting of Ceylonese in Colombo recently to express the satisfaction of that community that Sir Hugh Clifford was being removed to another sphere of usefulness. Sir Hugh Clifford will not mind that, for it is rather a testimonial to duty well done than otherwise.

Major-General W. E. Banbury will shortly take up the appointment of Quartermaster-General in India. The vacancy has been caused by the recent appointment of Major-General W. R. Birdwood to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department.

The "Madras Mail" writes:—We understand that Mr. R. H. Campbell, I.C.S., C.I.E., the Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, will resign the Madras Civil Service next year in order permanently to fill the office which he has held for the last three years, to the general satisfaction, we have no doubt, both of His Highness and of the people of Mysore.

The first Indian to fly is Mr. S. V. Setti, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Mysore. He has obtained his certificate from Brooklands where he flies on an "Avro" monoplane. Mr. Setti was an engineering student at Roorki College where he passed with honours, afterwards going to England to take up aviation.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Central Standing Committee of the Provincial Mahomedan Educational Conference, Bengal, held in Calcutta, the committee expressed its deep regret at the illness of the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca and adjourned the conference, which was to have met at Dacca on the 23rd and 24th instant, "sine die."

The business of the West of India Angling Association, Poona, has progressed most favourably and a considerable membership is already established. The Association is in touch with similar associations in other parts of India and interest in it has been aroused among anglers in other Presidencies. H.E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, has consented to be Patron of the Poona Association.

The latest crop reports for the whole of India show that agricultural prospects are satisfactory all over the country, except in South Bihar, Cnota Nagpur, the east of the United Provinces and the Deccan, where districts are suffering from drought. It is anticipated that relief measures may be required in the Mirzapur district of the United Provinces towards the end of November.

The Indian railway returns for the last week in September showed gross reciepts from the 1st April of nearly 314 1-2 lakhs more than in a similar period of last year. The increase in the week itself was remarkable, being sixteen lakhs higher. These figures refer to State and guaranteed railways, the East Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, North-Western, Great Indian Peninsula and Oudh and Rohilkhand were lines that had the largest increase, a sure proof of trade activity in various directions.

The Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa has issued an interesting bulletin giving directions for the cultivation of "eri" silk. It used to be thought that this fabric was the monopoly of the Naga and other tribes in Assam. It has, however, been discovered that the "eri" silkworm can be reared and the silk produced anywhere, where the castor plant will grow, all that is required being a certain amount of moisture in the atmosphere. The production of "eri" silk is eminently suitable for a cottage industry.

The first fruits of the Triple Canal scheme in the Punjab have been even larger than was anticipated. The Upper Chenab Canal was opened by the Viceroy on the 12th April last, and it was then expected that forty thousand acres would come under irrigation during the ensuing season. As a matter of fact the "kharif" waterings up to last September have been seventy thousand acres, and this amount will probably be increased during the current month. This is a good augury for the future benefits to be derived from the great scheme, in which so much capital has been sunk.

An interesting article on "The New Woman in Persia" appears in the last number of the "Moslem World" from the pen of Miss A. W. Stocking of Teheran. We are told that "at first, there was much talk (in Persia) of abandoning the veil entirely, and this is still a cherished dream of Persian women, but they have come to realise that it is not time yet for this radical step—that, at present, to go with uncovered faces would have put them at the mercy of evil-minded men." Miss Stocking relates the experiences of a Persian lady, who devised and used a substitute for the "chaddar," in the streets of Teheran. The Persian lady attracted so much attention that she decided to revert to the "chaddur"; she was, in fact, taken to be the ex-Shah in disguise!

## GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

The stage problem of bringing your lovers together is nothing to the stage problem of keeping them apart. Hero and heroine are generally—always in musical comedy—so obviously made for one another that they would fall into each other's arms with alacrity at the first encounter but for the obstacles placed between them by the unkind playwright. They must leap the hurdle, climb the greasy pole, crawl under the tarpaulin, before they are rewarded with the eleven-o'clock kiss. These obstacles should be hard to overcome; if they are simple, we grow impatient at the apparent perplexity hero and heroine encounter in negotiating them. And one confesses to having grown a little impatient with the Hon. Gerald Forth and Ella Grant in "A Young Man's Fancy" at the Criterion the other night. Of course, they loved each other. But Gerald refused to propose to Ella simply because his people wanted him to, had "arranged" things, and he meant to be his own master. So, in a musical-comedy pique, he went back to an old flame in a flowershop, who, to judge by her vivid dress and pert demeanour, was longing to come down to the footlights and sing a "risque" song about petticoats and parsons with the rest of the flower-girls of chorus. She couldn't, because "A Young Man's Fancy" was musical comedy with the music left out. But she and the rest of the characters got back on Mr. H. V. Esmond by discussing their private affairs out loud in the thick of the shop. This young lady's name was Cora, and she was the kind of Cora you wouldn't in the least mind rhyming "adorer" to. Another aristocrat—Lord Pierton—was after her, and got her. Which give rise to one of those strenuous little theatrical misunderstandings to the effect that A has married B, when she has really married C, and that B (her supposed husband) has no objection to her kissing C. This comedy is too trivial for criticism and too silly for leniency. A strong cast includes Miss Marianne Caldwell delightful in her emotional flarries; Miss Lottie Venne, a comic concentration, funny even when she has to say "I wunk"; Mr Lowne, English of the English, pleasant, insular, oafishly well-bred a hair-breadth escape from an ass; Miss Enid Bell, cold, statuesque, superior, a "beautiful thing" conceived in the passive mood; and Mr. Charles Maude, not as good as usual, for the reason that he has not mastered the art of doing nothing in particular very well. There is a funny passage about a beetle and a bathroom, the only drawback being that it is about a beetle and a bathroom.

The forthcoming centenary of Drury Lane Theatre has already set reminiscent pens driving furiously, for most London playgoers have something worth recalling in their memoirs of that famous and beautiful playhouse. There it was that some of us saw Adelaide Ristori for the first time as Lady Macbeth to the Macbeth of William Rignold—the one all intellect, the other all lung and muscle. There more years ago than one cares to recall, some of us heard the two most perfect recitations in our experience, that of "Loraine, Loraine, Loree," by Mrs. Brown-Potter, then in the first flush of her exquisite beauty and with a lovely and expressive voice, and "The Dream of Eugene Aram," by Henry Irving. There also we heard Irving recite "The Uncle," to a pianoforte accompaniment played by the venerable Sir Julius Benedict; and there, on the night of June 10, 1905, took place the wonderful outburst of enthusiasm on the last night of his last season in London, when the crowd in the pit, and the majority of those in every part of the house, remained cheering and singing for more than half an hour after the fall of the curtain, and won at last another speech from him, close on midnight. It is a grand theatre with a great history, through Edmund Kean to Macready and Irving; and it is a pity that while Kean has a fine statue there, and Macredy's name is inscribed prominently in the auditorium, the only memorial of Irving is the tablet sent from Italy to the honour of a great English compeer of Salvini.

Mr. Gordon Craig's drawings and models for "Hamlet" and other plays, now on view at the Leicester Galleries, are well worth a visit, and the row of miniature scenes, set up and duly illuminated, are especially interesting. After seeing these one must confess one would like to have seen the Moscow revival of "Hamlet," and it certainly seems rather deplorable that no London manager will give Mr. Craig an opportunity of decorating a theatrical production. Of course, the great difficulty would be in making the acting harmonious with the scenery. One felt this at the Savoy when the severe idealism of Mr. Norman Wilkinson's "decoration" was to be used as the setting for a sort of chatty realism on the part of the actors; with the result that one's attention was invariably wandering from the latter and resting on the former as the more satisfying to the imagination. A poetical "decoration" only helps to kill unpoetical acting.

When in a day or two Mr. Stanley Houghton's play, "Hindle Wakes" has to be removed from The Playhouse to make room for "The Little Cafe," with Mr. Cyril Maude, it will be transferred to the Court Theatre, so that London play goers now returning to the metropolis will still have a chance of seeing the most-discussed play of the year. Whatever may be their verdict on Mr. Houghton's work—and nearly everybody one meets who has seen it admires it heartily—there can be no two opinions on the performance. There is nothing quite so perfect in London at this moment as the acting of the Manchester Company in "Hindle Wakes."

Years ago some dramatist or critic, taunted with the obtrusive purposefulness of modern stage plays, retorted that our drama was but reverting to the Morality of the mediæval. The retort was weak, for the Morality did not argue, did not strive to prove anything; it stated dogmatically something that every member of its audience accepted as absolute truth. The normal melodrama, indeed, has always been more truly a Morality than the problem play. But, quite lately, we have actually witnessed a revival of the Morality. At first we were content to play old pieces like "Everyman" to small clusters of æsthetes and Fabians and to working men in university settlements. And then suddenly the revival surpassed these narrow boundaries; "Everywoman" ousted the annual autumn drama from Drury Lane, "Everybody" was played as "an advanced vaudeville idea" at the Oxford, and now we have "Signposts" at the Oxford and "The Woman Who Wants" at the Tivoli.

"The Woman Who Wants" starts as plain drama; it is only when the woman sleeps and dreams that the true character of the piece is revealed. What the woman thinks she wants is more life, more excitement, more joy, more love. What she actually wants [are a busy home life and children. The husband is often out of the house—not one is led to understand, at his club, but earning money for the wife. The wife is lonely and discontented. As she drawses before the fire the Spirit of Discontent appears to her and offers to fulfil all the wishes of her heart. In turn he gives her a new and horribly devoted husband, who bores her; a passionate and selfish lover, who disgusts her; and a star engagement as an actress, which comes when she has lost her charm in a ten years' struggle. Finally, he offers her children and self-sacrifice, and leaves her to a contented slumber, whence she wakes on the return of her husband to fall into his arms. "Now, that is all very pretty, and every married man would like his wife to take the moral to heart. But will she? Is the truth of it so undoubted that he can risk the double-edged experiment? Of course she will not; obviously it is not. "The Woman Who Wants" is trying to dogmatise on what is a subject for debate.

One may admit that the modern Englishwoman of the middle and upper classes suffer from the lack of vital occupation, but it is not her fault, and the incident of babies is not always a sovereign cure. The whole huge protest of the Woman Suffrage movement (and there is a very real protest behind the hysteria) cannot be so lightly swept aside. What woman really wants—that without which she cannot be lastingly satisfied—is a spacious and signified home life of the old-fashioned sort with multifarious duties and responsibilities and with wifehood and motherhood at the centre. It is because the specialisation of function in metropolitan life has made of woman a doll that she sometimes insists on being a syren, or an Amazon.

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

## HIGH COURT—OCT. 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)

Long Causes.

188-11 Patell and E, Piraji Maluji Broker vs Y P Late Chitnis
204-12 Jehangir M and S Mahomed Hoosein Jan Mahomed vs Suleman Joosub Sme B and Co
698-12 Subnis and G, Rai Bahadur Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarni vs Mariambai Bhai Shanker
644-08 Payne Vithoba Sobhana vs Dhondica Panduji Smetham B and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

22-12 Motichand and D Alexander Johnstone vs Henry Casselo Subnis

Long Causes.

668-12 Patell and E Memon Ali Mahomed Vali vs Tayab Haji Karim Mulji D and Co
692-12 Dubash and P Bhaniram Nagarmal vs Gopalji Pragji Bhimji and Co.
791-11 Bicknell S N Chandabhoy and Co vs B D Patell Vachha and Co.
390-10 Malvi Tac Indian Agency Co J W vs Jhiprosha Tarachand Dikhsit.
407-12 Malvi Sharma Saripal vs Hamirmal Ratanchand Chitnis.
325-12 Captain J M Lall vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford.
639-12 Dubash Oanji Hiraji vs R E Khiyar—Ardeshir.
785-11 Judah Vithal Dhallajt Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awadji Shinde Subnis.
754-11 Judah—Gunpat Rao Awdaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdaji Bindhe Subnis.
682-11 Judah—Gunpat Rao Awdaji Patel Dongre vs Hariba Awdaji Bindhe Subnis.
1085-10 C P D Cunha—Hanifabai vs Ismail Haji Dawood—Payne.
383-12 Bhimji and Co—Narotamdas Mevarji Goculdas vs S U Jagtap and others Subnis.
752-11 Shamrao Rawal and Co vs Deoram Keshowji Jehangir M and S.
993-12 Tyabji D and Co E D Narsi vs A R Pezarkar Payne
371-12 Motichand and Bai Rashidabai vs Abdul Samad Esmail Molem and Anr Mehta and D, Patel and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman.)

Long Causes

272-11 Tyabji D and Co Bhagwandas Purushram vs B R Bomanji Mulla and M.
928-11 M B Chothia P D Panwala vs M C Patel.
616-12 Patell and E C R Painter vs D P Todiwala Chit M and K.
819-12 D J Mantri R A Joshi vs Rouna Dolla—Edg G W and Co.
518-12 Kanjee and S G H Valji vs Gopalji Bhikari das—Manch and N and Sham M and H.
167-12 Capt and V Khimji Madhavdas vs Banchordas Kalljanji Ard H D and Co
611-12 Little and Co. V V Thakoor, vs T B Wagh Sme B and Co.
59-09 Payne and Co. Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotamdas Gordhandas Mart J and M, Malvi, and Payne.
572-11 Payne and Co Sulleman Jaffer Mistry vs Haji Saieman Abdul Wahed Edg G. W and Co. and Payne and Co.
868-11 Wadia G and Co A K Irani vs N B Wagle M B Chothia.
617-11 In Person S B Barde vs Bai Kamlabai Kanga and S.
391-12 Bhai K and G Keshavji Ramji vs Damodar Ramji Wadia G and C.
1014-11 Patel and E Wasudev Bhasker vs Basil N Lang Khim L and M Jeh G and B Payne and Co
1147-10 Edg G W and Co M K Kothare vs Satya thanabai widow Jeh M and S
673-11 Bhai K and G The Baroda Spg and Wg Co Ld vs The Satyanarayen Marine Fire Ins Co Ld Hiralal and Co
227-12 Subnis and G Drupadibai vs Rajaball Currimbux Sme B and Co
304-12 Unwalla P and O Bidick Haji Allarakhia vs Motichand and Devidas Edg G W and Co
217-11 Dubash and P Gulam Hooseinally vs R D Sethna, In Person (a Pauper)
390-12 Subnis and G Krishnarao Gopalrao vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co,
1182-10 Sme B and Co D P Survey vs D R Bhatkar Dubash and P.
618-12 Dubash and P D R Bhatkar vs Waghji Shamji Ragh N and Co
150-12 Subnis and G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite vs G M Mohite Sham M and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)

Long Causes.

619-11 Jehangir M and S Khimji Goculdas and Co vs Morarji Kurpar, Mirza M and M Un and P and Madh K and Co.
680-12 Payne and Co Marshall and Co vs Gordhandas Khatao Craigie B and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr Report.

319-10 Mehta and D The Advocate General of Bombay vs Devidas Vandrawandas—Edg G W and Co.

Commercial Cause.

496-12 Madhowji Kullabhai Harjiwan vs Utamlal Manilal Edg G W and Co.

Long Causes.

763-11 Bhai K and G Manganlal Hargovandas vs Gulam Ahmed Haji Nazmudin Taki Cap & V
457-12 Mst J and M Mr P Nanawati vs Goolbai widow Ragh N and Co.
447-12 Jehangir M and S Ramdas Tekchand vs Hakimatrao Ramdas Madh K and C.
879-12 Mehta and D Kangildas Vijbukhundas vs Bai Nanli Alias Nanivahu widow Dubash and P.
789-10 Dadachanji and P Bhikhanchand Tejmal vs Ravatmal Lakhmichand Ardesir H D and Co.
432-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhai Lakdawala vs Noorbhai Boodhabai Post B K and Co.
428-12 Ard H D and Co Damji Hirji vs Kanji Khatau Jam R and D.
1054-11 Cap and V Mariambai vs Morobai Ismailji Valibhoy and others Payne and others Edg G W and Co.
439-10 Ard H D and Co Gujadhar Meghraj vs Mangalchand Ramcoover Mulla and M.
197-12 Payne and Co Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy vs Essaji Moosaji Jam R and D.
569-10 Jehangir and S Essaji Moosaji vs Issaji Tajbhoy Sham M and H Ard H D and Co and Payne and Co.
411-12 Payne and Co A M Jeewanji and Co vs Gulamhusein Essaji TajbhoyBick M R and Co.
971-11 Daph F and D M J Varerkar vs P B Dalal Bicknell M R and W and Sh L and M.
527-12 Edg G W and Co Bai Kesarbai widow vs Madhowlal Govindram Payne and Co.
944-12— Bhimji and Co—3 Sanders Slater vs Meghji Valabhdas Patell and E.
847-12 Cap and V Ayashabai and others vs Bai Aminabai widow.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton).

After the Appellate Side Work is over.

Long Causes.

190-12 Tyabji D and Co A Tyabji vs Abdul Rehman Gulam Mohedin Shaikh Bhicon Cap and V.
241-12 Payne and Co M P Mehta vs Hormusji Sorabji Ard H D and Co.
271-12 Madhk and C R D Sethna vs Bhojabhai Allakhia Payne and Co.
295-12 Mehta and D Jivan Ramchandra vs Purshotum Kamji Moti and D.
346-12 Chit M and K Ahmed Jamal vs Mohomed Hossein Macba and others Ard H D and Co.
330-12 Mehta and D Hafizabai vs Salimabai D J Mantri.
892-11 Vachha and Co. Mohanlal Kalidas vs G R Bhagat Edg G W and Co.
1023-11 Malvi H M and R Muzlidhar Shankerlal Alias Gangaram Tanvala vs Gobar Nagji and Co Bhai K and G.
79-12 Malvi H M and R Bisraj Baldeodas vs Birdichand Prithviraj and an other Payne and Co.
762-11 Dub and P Jewan Morar vs Jamnadas Valji Sabnis and G
880-11 Jam R and S Sha Heera Varjang vs Bavgji Poonsey In Person.
487-12 Bhimji and Co. Chimanlal Narandas vs Manecial Narandas.

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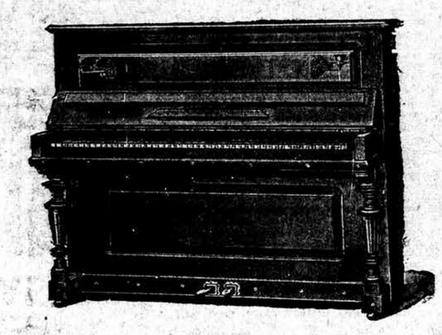

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